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INSTITUTE OF  
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928

NUMBER 24

## Thorp Invented Ring Spinning

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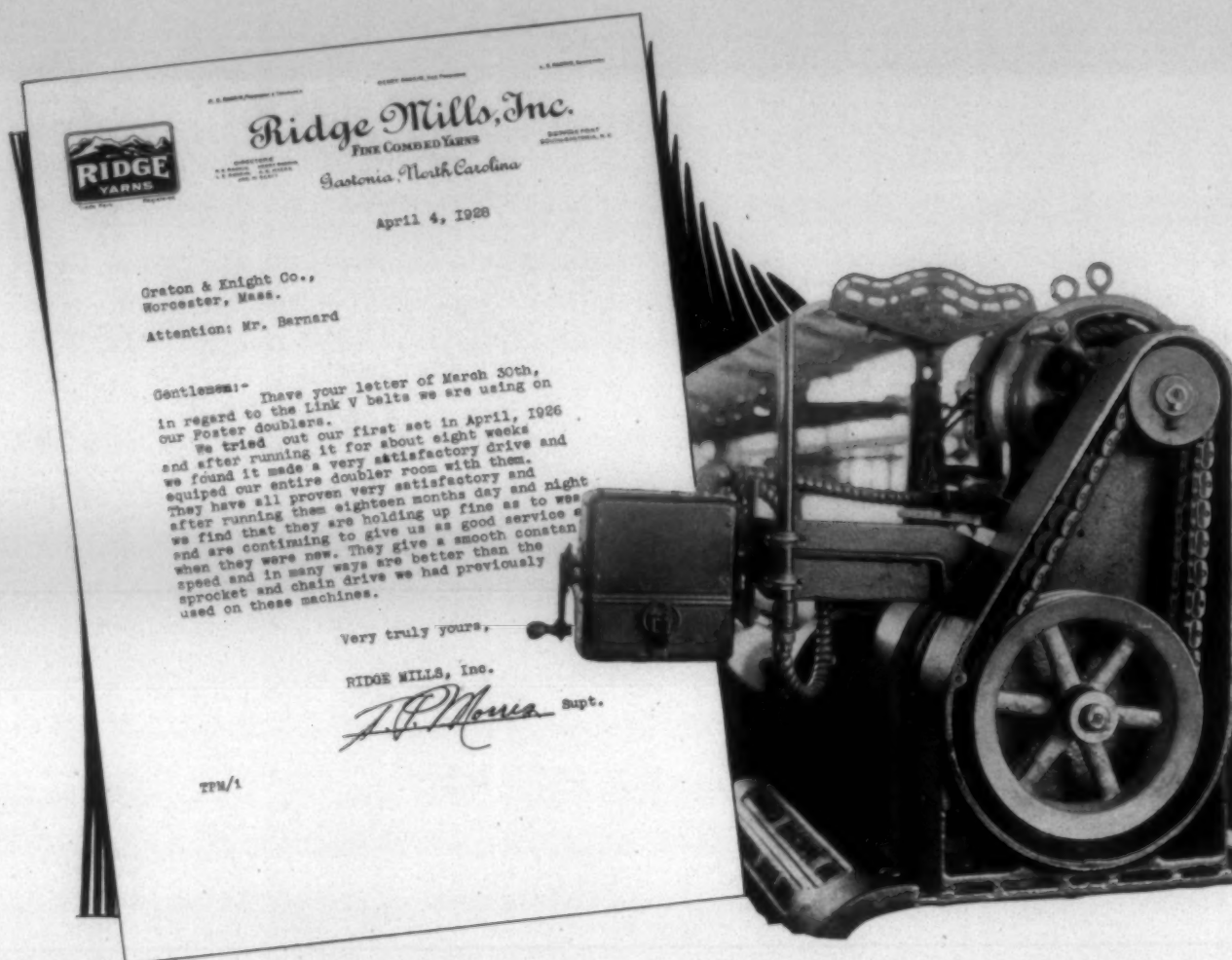
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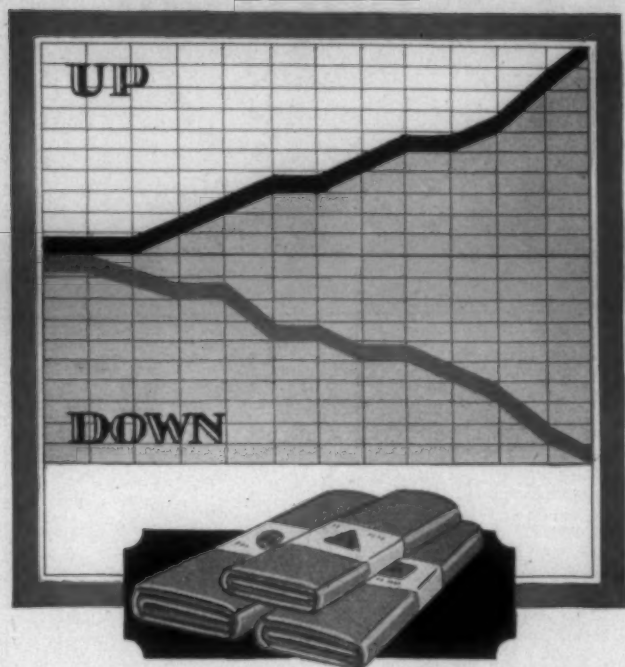
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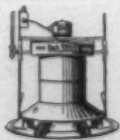
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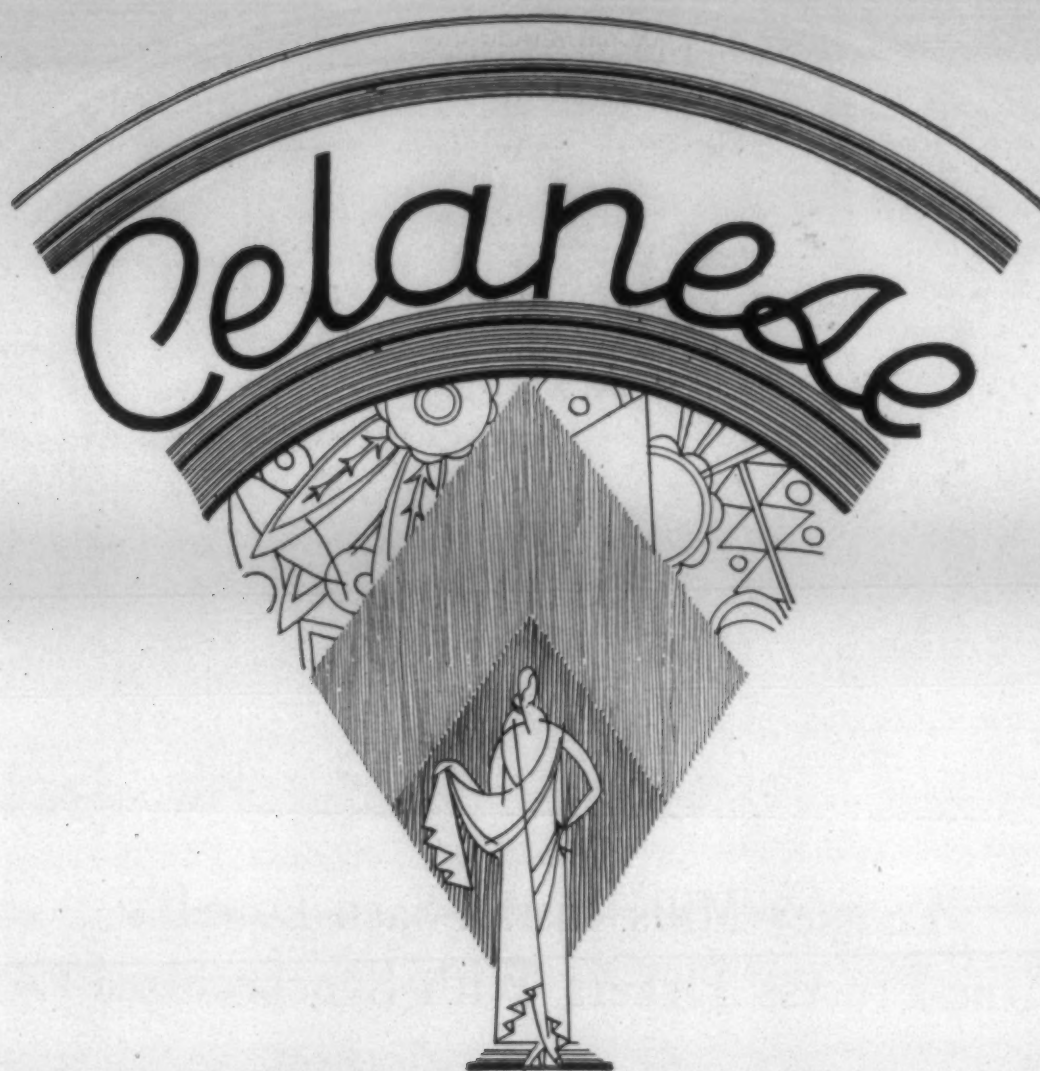


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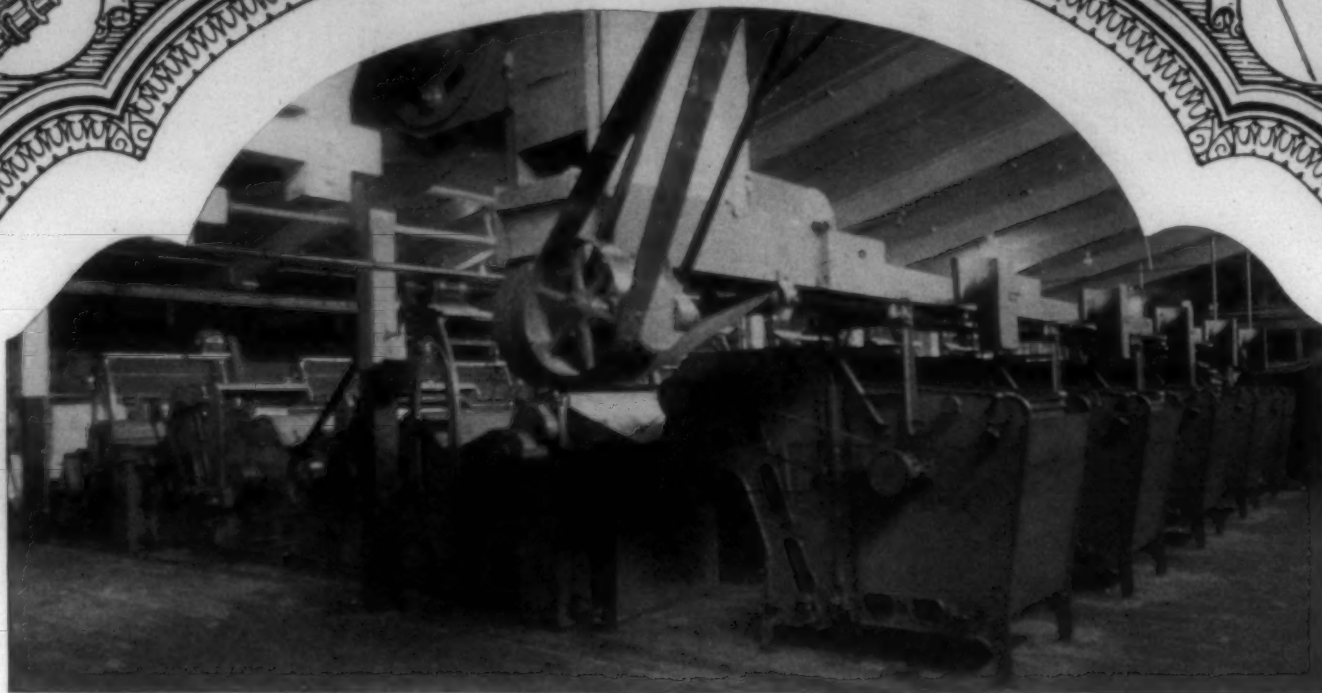
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 34

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NUMBER 24

## Seventy-seven New Mills Organized in South Since January

**S**EVENTY-SEVEN new mills were organized in the Southern States in the period from January through July of this year.

This is really a remarkable record for two reasons. First, because of the large number of plants involved. Second, these mills were organized at a time when the textile industry was distinctly depressed. It seems a strange commentary upon the development of the industry that so many new mills should have been organized under such conditions. This fact seems to offer further evidence of the confidence that the people of the South have in the future of its textile industry.

### Highly Diversified Production.

A study of the products to be made in these new mills very clearly indicates the change that has taken place in the character of Southern textile production within recent years. Had these 77 new mills been built a few years ago, practically all of them would have been equipped for making staple cotton goods and yarns. It is significant to note, therefore, that only 21 of the mills organized this year, less than one-third of the total, are to make plain goods and yarns. The products of the majority range through highly diversified list of goods, with silk and rayon predominating. The so-called "specialty weaving plants" make up a large proportion of the total.

### Knitting Mills Increase.

The steady increase in the South's knitting industry, which has been a feature of its textile growth in recent years, is again apparent this year. Twenty-one of the new mills are knitting plants. The importance of silk and rayon is again shown in the knitting mills, most of them being planned for silk and rayon production, instead of the plain cotton hose that was formerly made by most Southern mills.

The production of full-fashioned hosiery, until recent years limited almost exclusively to Northern mills, is increasing steadily in the South. The number of such plants is still comparatively small, but there is every reason to expect an important yearly increase in these mills.

### Silk Weaving.

The South is rapidly building up a silk weaving industry, a large number of the new mills this year being equipped for silk fabric pro-

duction. In connection with the coming of these silk mills, a rapidly growing number of silk throwing plants are locating in this section. These plants, which receive raw silk and spin it into yarn for knitting and weaving purposes, are finding it advantageous to follow the silk mills into the South. Seven of these silk throwing plants were established in the past six months.

Two new dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants, one print works and three woolen mills were included in the mills projected during the first half of 1928.

### North Carolina Leads.

The geographical distribution of the new mills shows that North Carolina continues to lead the South, and incidentally the nation, in textile development, 26 of the new mills being located in this State. Alabama is second with 15 new plants, Virginia third with 12, South Carolina fourth with 7, Georgia and Tennessee are next with 6 mills each. Texas showed three new plants and Arkansas and Kentucky 1 each.

It is interesting to note also that the location of these mills seems to have followed certain well defined lines. The majority of the mills making coarser goods located in Alabama and Georgia, and a smaller number in South Carolina. The greater part of the hosiery mills located in North Carolina and Tennessee, North Carolina getting by far the majority. Most of the specialty plants also located in this State, several in South Carolina. More silk and rayon plants went to Virginia than any other States, with North Carolina second.

As indicated above, the trend of textile development is now distinctly along highly diversified lines. As a result, the Southern States, particularly the Piedmont Carolinas, have acquired a much better balanced industry, with a variety of production that is rapidly including almost every class of fabric made anywhere in America.

### Mills Come South.

The migration of Northern mills to the South is, of course, responsible for many of the new mills in this section. This movement, especially where small units are concerned, has been speeded up by the

activities of the civic bodies in many Southern towns. Some of them have offered many inducements to new mills, including stock subscriptions, free sites, and tax exemption for a period of years. It appears that some of them have been overzealous in their efforts to secure new mills. In several cases, shrewd promoters have unloaded upon some communities machinery that can be classified only as junk and failure in such cases is inevitable.

The list below shows the new mill companies organized since the first of the year. It does not show a number of other companies which have been reported as planning to build, but which have not yet completed definite plans. Some of the mills in the list have been completed and are now in operation. Others are under construction at this time.

### Alabama.

Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville and Guntersville. Two plants of 15,000 spindles and 600 looms each on broadcloths and sateens.

Piling and Madley, Anniston, 480 knitting machines on hosiery.

Acme Weaving Company, Anniston, 10 looms on draperies.

Bemis Bag Company, Talladega, 30,000 spindles and 700 looms on bag goods.

In addition, the Alabama Mills Company, organized in 1927, proposes to erect 10 mills of 10,000 spindles in 10 Alabama towns. Construction of several of the mills is now under way.

### Arkansas.

International Shoe Company, Malvern, 14,000 spindles and 300 looms on duck.

### Georgia.

Sumter Rayon Mills, Americus, 40 looms on rayon fabrics.

Thomaston Bleachery, Thomaston, bleaching plant.

Royston Spinning Company, Royston, 5,000 spindles on yarns.

Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, building additional mill to accommodate equipment from Brighton Mills in New Jersey.

Burcot Products Company, Brunswick, processing plant for strengthening and waterproofing cotton bagging.

American Chattillon Company, Rome, rayon yarn.

### Kentucky.

Arcadia Knitting Mills, Paducah, 12 machines on full fashioned hosiery.

### North Carolina.

Bossong Hosiery Mills, Ashboro, 18 knitting machines on full fashioned hosiery.

Cetwick Silk Mills, Ashboro, 10,000-spindle silk throwing plant.

Hatch Full Fashioned Hosiery Mill, Belmont, full fashioned hosiery.

Belmont Hosiery Mills, Belmont, hosiery.

Stowe Thread Company, Belmont, 6,500 spindles on combed yarns.

E. M. H. Hosiery Mills, Burlington (knitting department E. M. Holt Plaid Mills), hosiery.

Rhony & Williams, Connelly Springs, 24 machines on hosiery.

M. E. Binz & Co., Fayetteville, silk throwing plant.

Meyer and Samuel Grobart, Greensboro, silk throwing plant.

Hickory Weavers, Inc., Hickory, 20 looms on upholstery.

Lock-Knit Hosiery Mills, High Point, 100 machines on hosiery.

Thomas Mills, Inc., High Point, 90 machines on hosiery.

Montcastle Knitting Mills, Lexington, 100 machines on boys' sport hose.

Pilot Hosiery Mills, Lexington, 100 machines on hosiery.

Novelty Hosiery Mills, Marion, 12 machines on boys' sport hose.

Klotz Silk Throwing Company, Reidsville, silk throwing plant.

Rollinson Mills, Rocky Mount, 50 looms on plush and velour.

Mayon Converting Company, Salisbury, rayon yarn converting plant.

Southeastern Bleach and Dye Works, bleaching and dyeing plant.

Jepson Art Weaving Company, Wadesboro, rayon specialties.

Ritch Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, rayon fabrics.

Oxford Silk Yarns Company, silk and rayon yarn converting plant.

Jazz Bros., Charlotte, stuffing for upholstery.

Wilson Rayon Products Company, Wilson, 50 looms on rayon fabrics.

Royle and Pilkington, Waynesville, 60 looms on draperies.

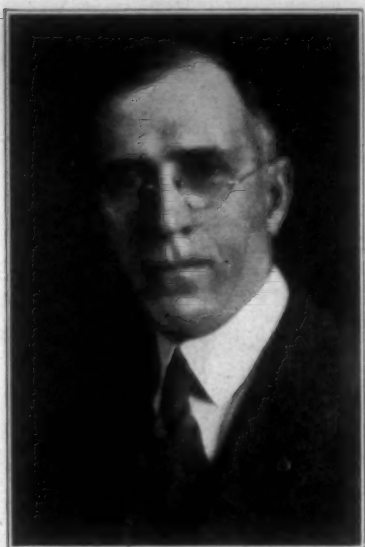
O'Brien Hosiery Mills, Winston-  
(Continued on Page 43)



# "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development"

MR. WILSON has done me the honor of inviting me to be your speaker at this hour and I promised him in advance that it would be short. Newton D. Baker was recently in Birmingham to make a baccalaureate address. He said that before coming he was discussing in the family circle what he should talk about. His young daughter said "about fifteen minutes." Also it is said that short speeches are quickly forgotten while long speeches leave a lasting bad memory.

I am glad to have the opportunity to speak in a hall named in honor of Robert E. Lee. Something he said at Lexington was profoundly impressive. It was after the war and he was speaking about the young men students under his care. He said: "I would consider that I had failed in one of the most important reasons that brought me to this post



Donald Comer

if any of these young men failed to become a consistent Christian."

I am particularly thankful that I am to speak under the auspices of a Christian organization for my best effort will need Christian tolerance.

A missionary on an unknown South Sea Island, and at night, found himself pursued by cannibals. He plunged into the jungle and for hours just managed to stay ahead of his pursuers. He headed for a camp fire in the distance not knowing whether it meant friend or foe, and as he fell exhausted he heard a voice say—"You blanky-to-blank fool, don't you know that three of a kind beat two pair." He shouted, "Thank heaven—Christians."

Friends, Mr. Wilson has given me a mighty big subject and I wish with all my heart that I could say something, do something that would be helpful. A man found a little negro boy in a fence corner asleep. By his side was a big watermelon only half eaten. The man woke him up: "What's the matter, son, too much melon?" The boy replied: "No, sir, too little negro."

\*Address delivered at Blue Ridge, N. C., on August 3rd, before the Southern Industrial Conference under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

By Donald Comer, President Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

There would be no problem if we followed the rule. The rule is simple. We cannot plead ignorance. It is called the Golden Rule. None of us are doing our best so possibly some good may come, some thought be provoked by a discussion of the subject. In our mills my brother hung a sign wherever there is danger. It reads "Danker—Think," and in the mill yard spaces where he wishes no trespassing, he has stuck the simple sign "Please."

Acquaintance with, and intelligent thinking about our problems, will bring their solution. In Memphis, John R. Pepper, head of a great Sunday school, emphasizes the importance, not so much of teaching, as the encouraging of Bible reading and studying by the individual himself.

I have recently read again Chas. Kingsley's "Water Babies." I have just read again Chas. Dickens "Christmas Carol," and I am sure that we could spend this while to better advantage reading together again the story of Little Tom, the Chimney Sweep, and the fairly, Mrs. Be-done-by-as-you-did." Certainly our thoughts would be turned from self by the story of the two little Cratchit children so hungry that they "stuffed spoons in their mouths to keep from shrieking for food before their turn."

We may think that we are already doing fine and that our way is the best, but is it? I recently read of a small boy pulling his smaller sister in his little express wagon and he thought he was doing fine, when all the time his little sister wished him to ride and let her do the pulling. Samuel Crowther in a recent article in The Saturday Evening Post asked these questions:

Does a man owe his labor to the community or does the community owe a job to the man? Is the responsibility of an employer to himself, or to those who have set him up in trade, or to those whom he employs? Does anybody owe a man a living, and, if so, who and what for? Cain asked such a question thousands of years ago.

Of one thing we are sure—we all must work. We remember the fable of the Ox and the Ass. The farmer hitched them together for a days work but the ox lay down and would not work; he was unhitched and lead back to the barn and the ass worked by himself. The second and third day the same result. That evening the ox asked what the master said. The ass replied, "I didn't hear the master say anything, but I see him outside talking to the butcher."

These are the human problems that face us all and we have got to find the right answer. It is a matter of life and death. The press reports recently carried an item of interest—a contractor condemned the work of a brick mason and ordered him to tear out and relay some brick. The mason gave an impudent reply. The foreman said:

"Take your damn tools and get off this job." The mason said, "You can't swear at me," and crushed his skull with his hammer. The contractor is dead and the mason on trial for his life.

Two farmers lived side by side. One owned a bull dog. This dog came charging across the fence at the other farmer, who was standing with a hay fork and he just jabbed the dog in the mouth with the fork and killed him. His owner came rushing over all hot and mad, yelled "Why did you kill my dog? Why didn't you use the other end of the fork?" "I would have," replied his neighbor, "if the dog had come at me with the other end."

Here is another kind of contact—this story of Dwight L. Moody is told by Woodrow Wilson:

"I was in a barber's shop sitting in a chair, when I became aware that a personality had entered the room. A man had come quietly in upon the same errand as myself and sat in the next chair to me. Every word that he uttered, thought it was not in the least didactic, showed a personal and vital interest in the man who was serving him; and before I got through with that was being done to me, I was aware that I had attended an evangelistic service because Mr. Moody was in the next chair. I purposely lingered in the room after he left and noted the singular effect his visit had upon the barbers in that shop. They talked in undertones. They did not know his name, but they knew that something had elevated their thought. And I felt that I left that place as I should have left a place of worship."

This year at the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, gathered at Richmond, there were many problems for discussion. There were none that so aroused the interest and stirred the imagination as those dealing with the human problems of an industry. So important were these addresses by Miss Potwin, Miss Dozier and Mr. Anderson, that they were ordered printed for wide distribution. Miss Potwin of Saxon Mills said: "Whether it will or no, a cotton mill personifies itself. It takes unto itself intangible qualities of heart and mind and soul. Psychology tells us that simply to be, is to be an influence, for every human contact is a stimulus to good or bad response, and every human institution puts its impress on those who come within its shadow."

Miss Dozier of Pacolet Mills said: "Problems of home betterment, civic improvement, social development, and worthy citizenship are dealt with in our education system. In this system every department represented in our village has a part in setting up proper standards for desirable attainment."

Mr. Anderson, president of the think that for people in large numbers Bibb Mills, said: "I am disposed to bers to work continuously at night is going contrary to the laws of na-

ture. I am quite sure that it is not best for the human race that women and girls—the mothers of the race, should work throughout the night." He said further: "Selfishness is an insuperable barrier to a common understanding. We all long for a revival in our business and we need that, but we have a greater need for a genuine revival of religion in our hearts, so that selfishness may be displaced by a deeper concern for those with whom we come in contact."

This all sounds strangely out of harmony with the policy sometimes quoted "Get 'em young, treat 'em rough, tell 'em nothing, and make 'em like it."

Recently in London before the British and Foreign Bible Society, Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain said, "I would say for myself before I close that, if I did not feel that our work and the work of all of us who hold the same faith and ideal, whether in politics or in civic work, wherever it may be, was done in the faith and the hope that at some day the Kingdom of God would spread over the whole world, I could have no hope; I could do no work; and I would give my office over this morning to any one who would take it."

Who are these human beings about whose problems we are talking? Since every group, from the family to the nation, has to have a head, so in business this problem that we are discussing most concerns relationships between employer and employed, and in the textile business, what kind of people are these.

Among the employed Miss Potwin says all the weals and woes of life walk; "Confidence and distrust, good and evil, health and disease, the strong, the weak, the adjusted, the misfit; some thinking of work as a curse, some looking upon work as a blessing. Some feeling that the cotton mill marked them with a stigma, some proud to have taken their places in the industry."

Class is no dividing line for Christian virtue. Heroic lives of friends who work in the mill have furnished some of the strongest influences in my own life. One such contact came nearly twenty years ago, shortly after I came with the mills. She was a woman with five children and a drunken husband. With her own work and some little help she was holding her family together. There was another baby soon to come and she decided to leave the mill for the country where her little children could help by picking cotton. I asked her if she were going to let her husband go with her and I shall never forget her reply: "Mr. Comer I married him before God for better or worse, and wherever I go, if he wishes he can go too." They went to the farm and in time he gave up whiskey and today they are back in a mill a happy united family. One other contact. Last year a spinster said to me, "Mr. Comer, I have the happiest home in the world." She had grown up in a

(Continued on Page 35)



# To transparent velvets

*... du Pont Super-Extra gives  
exquisite delicacy in  
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TRANSPARENT velvet commands recognition in fashion circles as the outstanding fabric achievement of the year.

And its success, as practically every manufacturer will tell you, is largely due to still another achievement—du Pont Super-Extra yarns.

To the mill man there are definite contributions which Super-Extra makes to sheer velvets. Among the most important are the following:

*First*—Super-Extra has *more* filaments per thread. It gives greater coverage. It makes possible that rich, "bloomy" surface.

*Second*—The added softness of Super-Extra lends a distinctive "feel" to transparent velvet—and to the finished garment the subtle drap-

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*Third*—The subdued lustre inherent in Super-Extra yarn results in an exquisite sheen that no other yarn can give.

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There are several multi-filament yarns—but there is but one Super-Extra. It is made only by du Pont. For information and prices, write or wire Du Pont Rayon Company, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York.

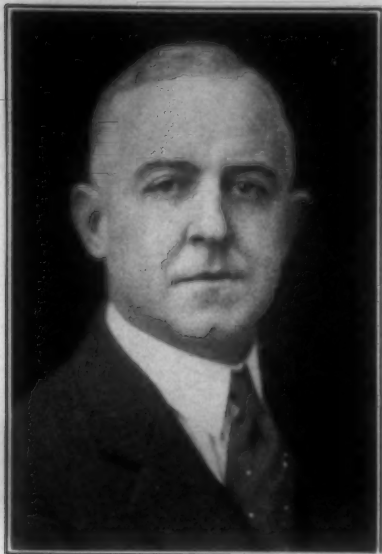


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## DU PONT SUPER-EXTRA RAYON

# "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development" \*

IN attempting to follow Mr. Comer in a prepared speech on the subject of "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development," I am placed somewhat at a handicap,



W. M. McLaurine.

because I did not have an opportunity to read his speech, or to know how he could treat the subject;

\*Address delivered at Blue Ridge, N. C., on August 3rd, before the Southern Industrial Conference under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

By W. M. McLaurine, Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers' Association

therefore, I trust you will be charitable if we happen to overlap at any point.

I have tried to anticipate a little bit the method that I thought perhaps he would pursue, and discuss this subject from a rather unusual angle.

One of the first problems in Southern textile development that suggests itself to me is that of solving the question of working hours, and night operations and wages. Every one who thinks of the industry in connection with its human problem, naturally thinks of these things simultaneously. Whether the person is in the industry, or out of the industry his thinking is the same, and this trilogy vitally affects the human element in our industry. One of the great efforts that we are putting forth today is in getting our manufacturers as a whole, to realize that this present day demands some readjustment.

For your information, I must state that many of our great textile leaders throughout the South are seriously studying these three factors, not only in their economic relations, but in their social relations. They are endeavoring to find the judicial norm that can be applied to these three factors which will be

fair and equitable to the workers, to the management and to society as a whole. I believe I am safe in saying that at no time in the history of the industry has so much intense and intelligent thought been applied to these factors as is being applied by our industry at the present time. A thoroughly scientific attitude is being used, and to one who thinks only superficially, the solution seems simple, but to those who think intelligently and follow the various ramifications through to their far reaching conclusions, the problem is most intricate. It extends not only into the bounds of States, but into various sections of the United States, into foreign countries, into living and social conditions, into the farm problem, into the marketing and merchandising of raw and manufactured products. This subject is too vast for me to do more than indicate that the leaders among the textile manufacturers are thoroughly conscious of this needed readjustment and that they are working on it and will in time evolve a solution.

We are endeavoring to get all of our textile manufacturers to realize that socially and economically these readjustments are necessary to be made: and each month and each

year there are more people falling into ranks and helping carry the work along.

I may briefly state then that this problem is one of trying to develop group consciousness on these subjects, and group consciousness that can realize that the problem of one is the problem of all.

## Mills Will Solve Own Problems.

The second problem that I would suggest is closely connected with the first one, and it is that of getting the intelligentia and the entrepreneurs to let us alone. These people are doubtless moved by worthy emotions and feel divinely called to right the wrongs of the world, but their superficiality is indicated by the haste with which they draw their conclusions. Their efforts only delay the final solution, because the manufacturers instead of being able to devote their entire time to the solution of the problem, must spend a great portion of their time countering their misguided influence. If their theories and solutions had been sane, if they had been founded upon indisputable facts, if their earnestness had been unquestioned, they would have long before been called into counsel and their plans would have been adopted in part, if not completely.

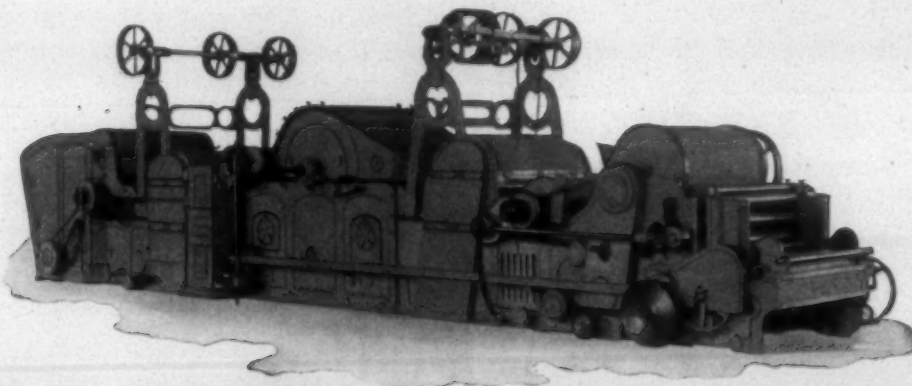
I believe that I am safe in saying that the problem of the textile industry, particularly those affecting

(Continued on Page 38)

## H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

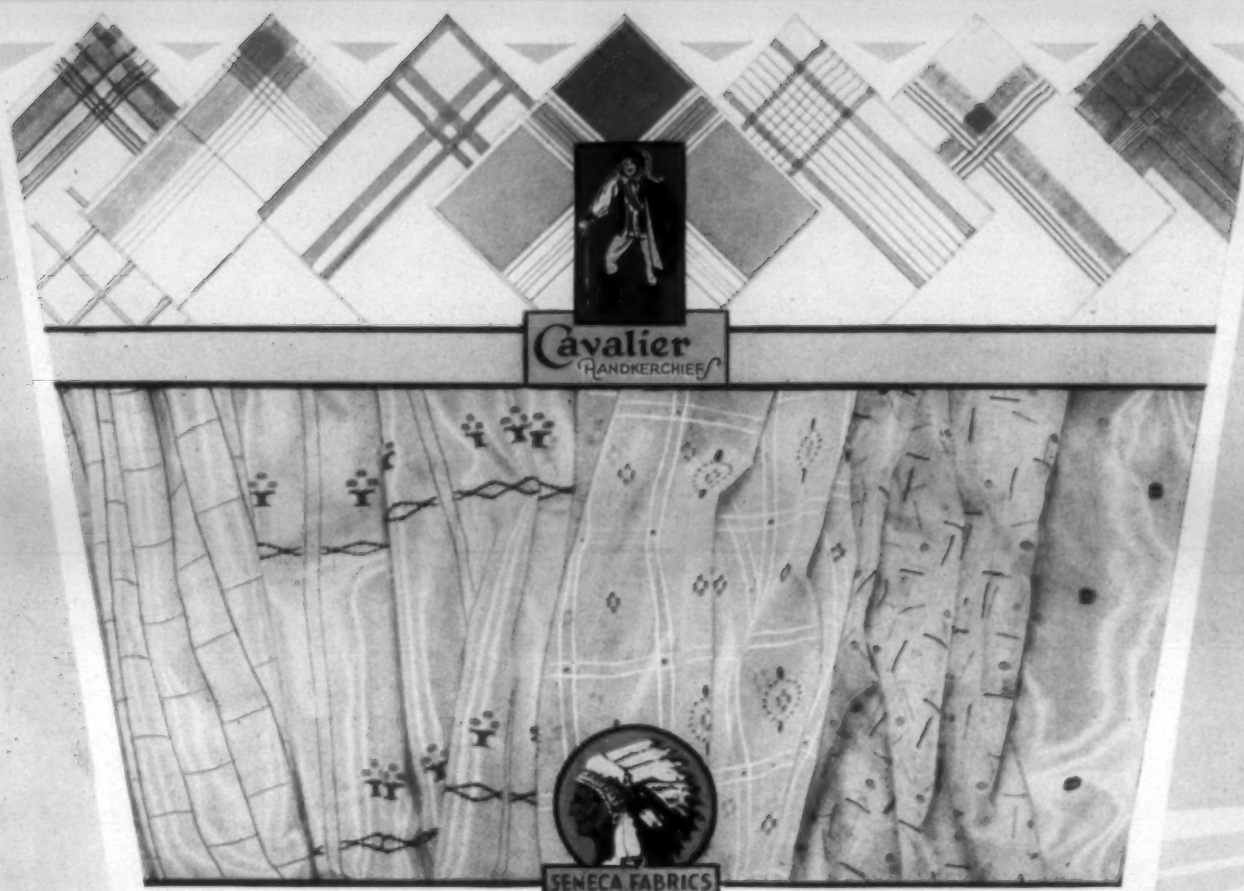
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A Modern Consolidated Picker Unit for all Classes of Cotton





## Color-the Master Salesman

Color is the master salesman of the textile industry. Since colored patterns came into vogue, women are purchasing curtains more frequently; in many cases twice as often as formerly. ¶ Handkerchiefs, too, have become a colorful dress accessory. Borders to harmonize with the costume are increasing in popularity. To-day more than ever before the country is color-conscious and the fabrics that sell are the ones that feature daring, harmonizing, or contrasting colors. ¶ The companies marketing the curtains and handkerchiefs shown here are making excellent use of the selling power of color. ¶ Fast-to-bleaching shades (vat colors), applied by the Franklin Process Company, are used exclusively in these fabrics. ¶ These are the fastest colors known to washing, light, and all color-destroying agents. ¶ In addition to making consistently good deliveries of dyed yarn, we have also assisted these customers by matching shades and developing new colors in our laboratory. ¶ How well satisfied they are with their sales and Franklin Process Company dyed yarns, and Franklin Process service is best shown by the fact that for a number of years, all colored yarns in these fabrics have been dyed by the Franklin Process Company. ¶ We may be able to apply color to your problem with equal success. At any rate we will gladly study your requirements, offer you our recommendations, and let you be the judge. Simply let us know when our representative may call.



This portfolio of interesting full-color reproductions of fabrics will be sent you on request.

### FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

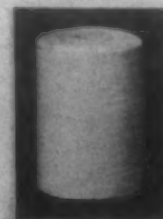
*Largest Job Dyers of Yarn in America  
also Yarn Spinners, Manufacturers Glazed Yarns, Dyeing Machines*

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New York Office, 66 Leonard St. Chicago Office, 222 W. Adams St.  
SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Greenville, S. C.  
CENTRAL FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
FRANKLIN RAYON DYEING CO., Providence, R. I.

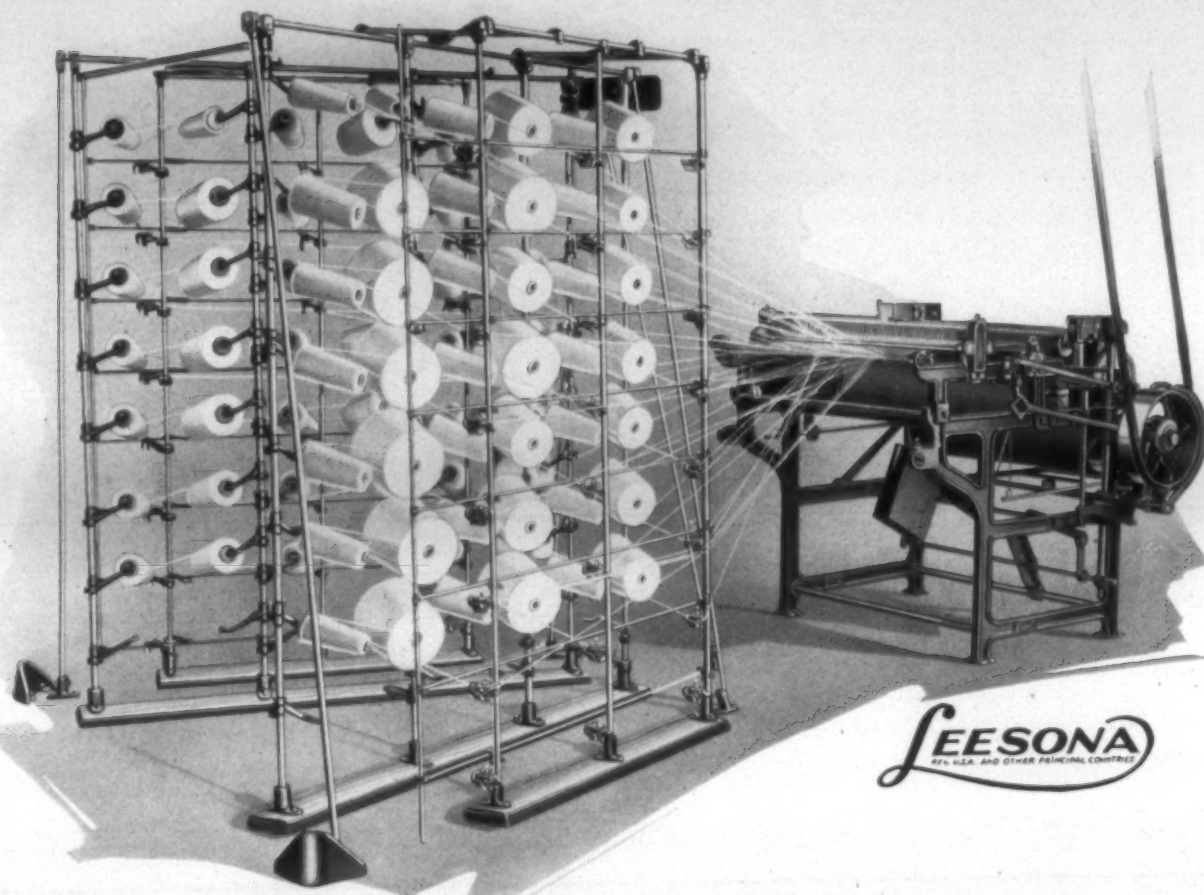
## FRANKLIN PROCESS

*Commission Dyeing of Yarn in the Wound Form*



A FRANKLIN PACKAGE  
OF DYED YARN

*It will deliver freely,  
either by rotation or over  
end, substantially lower-  
ing winding costs.*



## Mechanical Inspection of Worsted Yarns for Section Beaming or High-Speed Jack Spooling

"Quality Sells" is an axiom that can be applied to worsted fabrics for outer clothing, perhaps more than to any other textile.

The Universal No. 60-GF cone winder, fitted with automatic cleaners or slub catching devices, removes slubs, spinner's piecings and double spinning, while winding cones for Universal magazine creels which in turn feed high-speed jack spoolers or high-speed section warpers.

When an imperfection in the yarn is arrested in the winding, only one particular end is stopped for the operative to piece up. With eye inspection in the warping or jack spooling, all the ends in the web of yarn are stopped while one piecing is being made.

With the Universal system the degree of inspection is predetermined, and with the cleaners once set there can be no variation in the inspection.

With eye inspection, the jack spooler or warper operative is responsible for deciding when to stop and remove a slub, with the result that inspection of yarn by this method becomes temperamental and decidedly uncertain.

The Universal magazine cone creel, carrying a running cone of four pounds with a reserve cone of the same

weight tied to the end of the running cone, gives a continuous supply of yarn to the high-speed jack spooler or section warper. A speed of 300 to 400 yards per minute may be obtained on the high-speed jack spooler fed by a magazine cone creel, and a speed up to 250 yards per minute on a high-speed section beamer or warper. The method of jack spooling or section warping, calling for eye inspection, admitted of a warping speed of from 30 to 60 yards only per minute.

Preferably, the worsted yarn should be mechanically inspected in the single, while winding onto cones or tubes for twisting. After twisting, the yarn is wound onto the wooden cone ready for the magazine creel.

Finally, and more important than the obvious economies in labor through high-speed winding and warping, there is a marked improvement in the quality of the loom beam.

With the Universal system, the yarn being taken from a stationary package, each end under its own individual tension, the resulting warp will be free from tight and loose ends during the subsequent weaving operation.

There is a substantial gain in loom efficiency when using warps made by the Universal system.

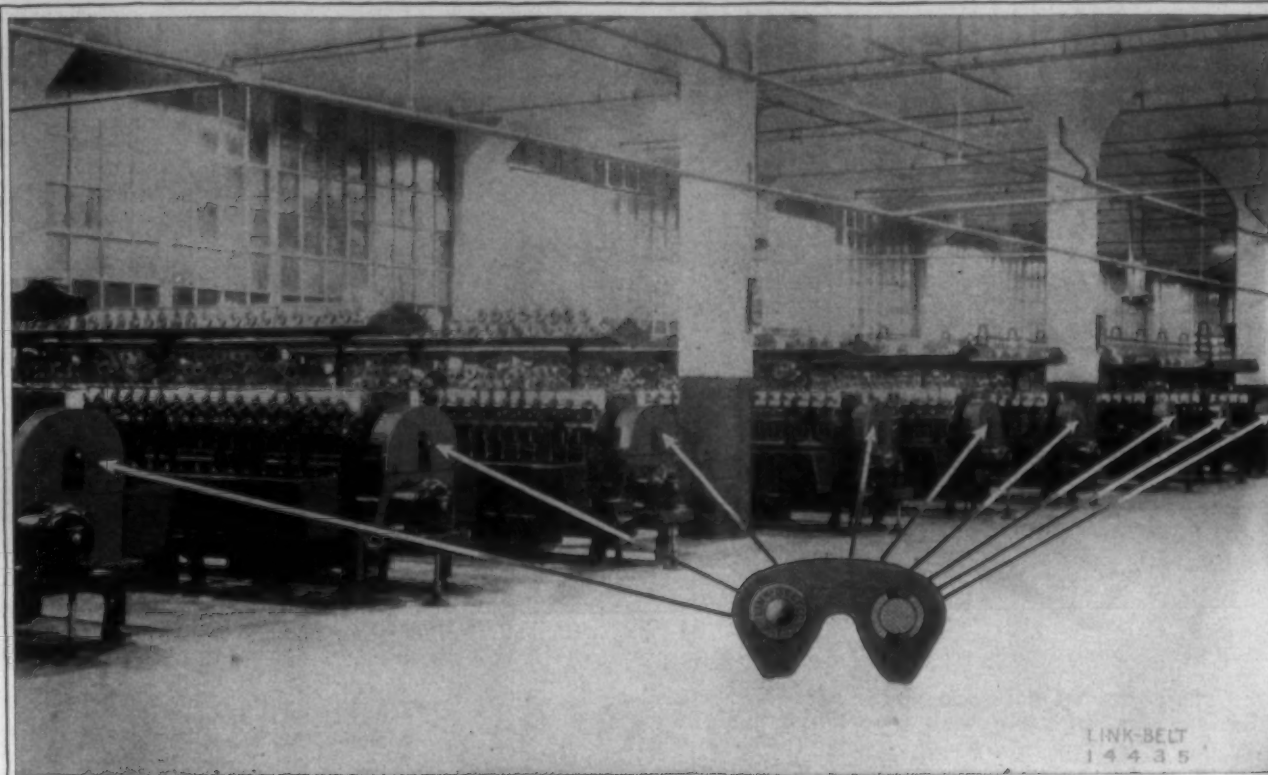
### UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA  
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# UNIVERSAL WINDERS

Ad No. 24. Printed in U.S.A.





## At Standard-Coosa-Thatcher

### Textile Machines Driven with Link-Belt Silent Chain:

Cards  
Drawing Frames  
Roving Frames  
Slubbers  
Intermediates  
Silver Lappers  
Ribbon Lappers  
Combers  
Ring Spinning Frames  
Twisters  
Mules  
Spoolers  
Winders  
Looms  
Mercerizing Machines  
Dyeing Machines  
Printing Machines  
Tenter Machines  
Tenter Frames  
Calenders  
Line Shafts

LINK-BELT'S record at this outstanding Chattanooga mill is of uncommon interest to all mill men.

Nearly 500 drives on spinning frames, twisters, spoolers, etc., are check-mating *slip*, and chalking up a production increase of 5%. In dollars and cents the total saving amounts to \$7,935.84 a year. This with uniformly low maintenance cost—with repairs practically nil. Some of these chains have run for

eleven years. They're still "choosing to run!"

Not the least of the advantages is uniformity of product. Link-Belt Chains permit the use of lighter travelers and help prevent breakage. Then, too, there is no flaky gum to cause spoilage, and the *light*—the picture above is illustrative.

Investigate further Link-Belt's solid record in textile mills. Write for the Link-Belt Silent Chain Book No. 625.

### LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Machinery and Chains

3406

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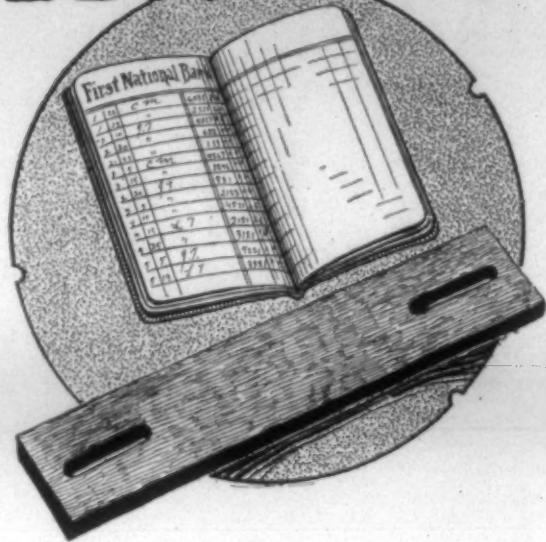
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# LINK-BELT

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

# ECONOMY



**O**F what does real economy consist? Not the cheapness of an article, but how much that article will save you—how much the use of it will add to your bank account.

The cost of a check strap is small, but the savings effected by Bondaron Check Straps over a period of several years, mean real economy.

QUALITY

ORIGINAL and GENUINE  
"The Leather with the Hair on"

## Bondaron

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

### Check Straps

in actual use have lasted several times longer than ordinary straps—they have proved to be the highest quality, longest wearing and most economical straps ever put on a loom.

The secret of their long life and superior service is the use of specially selected Heavy Swiss Hides tanned by a valuable well-guarded process which produces leather of amazing strength.

Bondaron Check straps are guaranteed to give you more satisfaction and true economy. Genuine Bondaron Leather has the hair left on. Insist on their use.

Manufactured Exclusively By

CHARLES

## Bond

COMPANY

Leather Curriers and Manufacturers of Belting and Textile Leathers

617 Arch Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

LEATHER

## New Bedford's Suicide

(Boston News Bureau)

Boston, Mass.—Inevitable, as a result of the play of economic forces, was the 10 per cent wage reduction at New Bedford which precipitated the long drawn out strike still under way. This fact was of course beyond the understanding of the workers. The latter has advanced well-sounding arguments in the newspapers and have trapped many citizens into misguided sympathy, but their reasoning does not stand up under scrutiny.

The 27 corporations announced a reduction only after a distinct trend toward lower wages had become evident in New England. Prior to April most of the Maine mills, many in New Hampshire, including the large Amoskeag and Pacific Mills and several mills in Massachusetts at Fall River, Lawrence, Clinton, Fitchburg, Palmer and Waltham had reduced wages 10 per cent. Not all were fine goods mills, but the majority produced goods competing with those manufactured in New Bedford.

By no means did the manufacturers consider the wage cut the one cure for their perilous state. They fully understood that under the existing buyer's market the actual saving in labor costs would be immediately absorbed by the selling agent and the ultimate purchaser, but for them to compete at all, they had to readjust wage scale. Further to their disadvantage, competitors in New Hampshire and Maine operate on a 54-hour week as against 48 hours in Massachusetts.

The manufacturers did not act hastily. They had discussed a wage reduction many times and had rejected it. At length they could hold out no longer.

Even with the 10 per cent wage reduction, New Bedford would be paying its mill help 189.82 per cent of the 1912-16 level. The cost of living, as measured by the leading indices is around 150 per cent of pre-war scale. New Bedford has been known as a high wage city, whose general level is equalled by few cities, if any, in the North. In the following table is shown the trend of mill wages in New Bedford since 1912:

| Period                      | Change | % of pre-war |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|
| March 1912 to January 1916  | +10%   | 100.00%      |
| January 1916 to April 1916  | +5     | 105.00       |
| April 1916 to November 1916 | +10    | 115.50       |
| November 1916 to June 1917  | +10    | 127.05       |
| June 1917 to November 1917  | +10    | 139.76       |
| November 1917 to June 1918  | +10    | 153.74       |
| June 1918 to June 1919      | +17½   | 180.64       |
| June 1919 to December 1919  | +15    | 207.74       |
| December 1919 to June 1920  | +12½   | 233.71       |
| June 1920 to January 1921   | +15    | 268.77       |
| January 1921 to April 1923  | -22½   | 208.30       |
| April 1923 to January 1925  | -12½   | 234.34       |
| January 1925 to April 1928  | -10    | 210.91       |
| April 1928 to               | -10    | 189.82       |

While the recent textile depression has borne much less severely on New Bedford than on most Northern mill centers, it still has made itself keenly felt. From 1923 to 1927 the surplus and reserves of the city's cotton mills dropped from \$58,052,201 to \$40,654,828, or just 30 per cent. Excess of current assets fell from \$38,379,517 to \$27,243,898, or 30 per cent. And mill valuations dropped from \$94,573,175 to \$82,043,975, or 13 per cent. The trend of these figures is shown below:

|      | Surplus and Reserves | Excess Current Assets | Mill Valuations |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1927 | \$40,654,828         | \$27,243,898          | \$82,043,975    |
| 1926 | 47,053,016           | 24,935,111            | 89,207,775      |
| 1925 | 54,342,658           | 37,764,233            | 89,864,508      |
| 1924 | 57,169,543           | 40,337,785            | 94,673,325      |
| 1923 | 58,052,201           | 38,379,517            | 94,573,175      |

More striking than the above, however, is the losing struggle waged by dividends against wages. In 1924 the New Bedford mills paid dividends of \$3,765,720, or at the annual rate of 5.13 per cent on \$73,251,900 of capital. Last year dividends of \$2,553,976 were paid, or 3.51 per cent on \$73,461,900 capital. Yet during this period the companies' payroll increased from \$29,429,000 to \$31,900,000. The following table shows the unequal struggle:

|      | Dividends paid | Annual rate | Wages paid   |
|------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1927 | \$2,553,976    | 3.51%       | \$31,900,000 |
| 1926 | 2,904,434      | 4.00        | 30,180,000   |
| 1925 | 3,924,120      | 5.30        | 32,779,000   |
| 1924 | 3,765,720      | 5.13        | 29,429,000   |

There are 10 mills which have paid no dividends in periods ranging from 1½ to 4½ years. If these concerns had been able to maintain a dividend basis of 4 per cent annually, stockholders would have received about \$2,675,000. They received nothing, yet the 10 mills paid over \$26,000,000 in wages during these periods.

As a result of conditions outlined above, New Bedford mill securities quite logically declined, until stocks valued at \$98,872,760 at the peak in 1923 are worth but \$30,804,720 today, a shrinkage of 69 per cent in five years.

Market conditions, steadily growing worse since last year, became acute this spring. Stocks of unsold goods were large. The mills were running

(Continued on Page 41)





**Rugged, Flexible,  
--Perfectly Balanced**

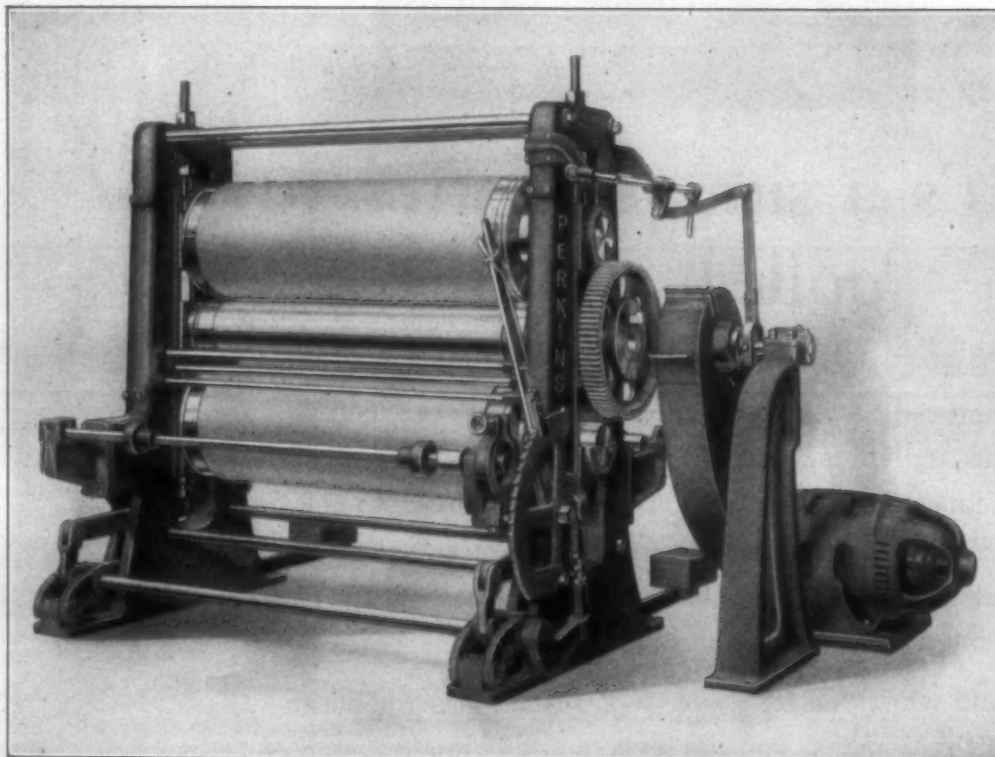
# SILK Finishing CALENDER

The Perkins Silk Finishing Calender has all the strong characteristics of Perkins design. It is rugged, flexible, in fact a perfectly balanced machine in every way.

It is equal in all respects to the high standard of quality in the various calenders bearing the Perkins trade mark.

*No CALENDER can  
be better than the  
ROLLS in it*

Photograph shows Perkins Silk Finishing Calender direct connected thru silent chain drive. This Calender is also furnished with friction clutch pulley drive.



**B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.**  
Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

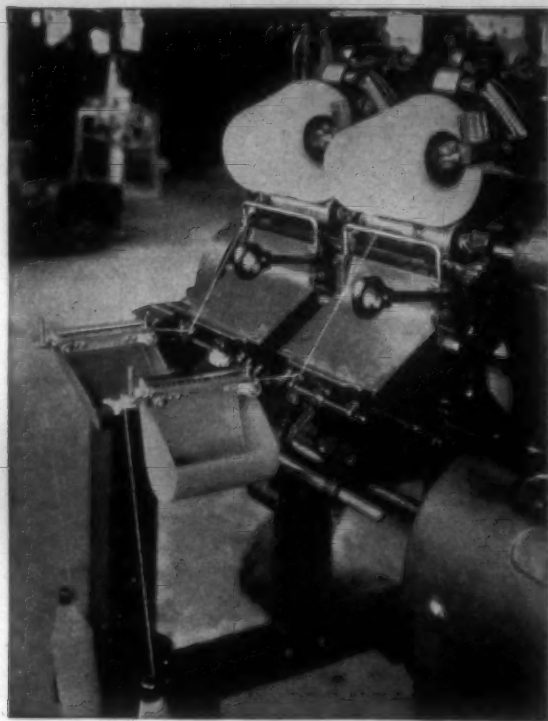
CALENDERS - DRYING MACHINES  
FINISHING MACHINES FOR SILK  
JIGGS - STARCH, WATER, AND  
TOMMY DODD MANGLES



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DYEING MACHINES  
PADDERS - RANGES - SCUTCHERS  
SINGERS - SQUEEZERS - TENTERS  
WASHERS - WINDERS

## Viscose and Cellulose Acetate Rayon



### It's a simple matter to collect the dirt

THERE it is, all the dirt the vibrating blades have removed . . . slubs, bunches, knots . . . cornered in the individual waste can that's slung under each Eclipse Yarn Cleaner. It's a simple matter to collect the dirt from a line of these waste receptacles. You can do it in less time than it takes to clean out a box or trough serving a group of working cleaners.

And when you let this new Eclipse be the "policeman of the Winder," you can bank on it nabbing every piece of foreign matter that comes jaunting along with your yarn. Incidentally, it's built stronger, simpler . . . and you'll find it considerably lower in price. Let us send you an Eclipse on trial . . . or give you a demonstration. Write us.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.

Makers of the Eclipse-Van Ness Random Dyer

Elmira, N. Y.



ABOUT three years ago the world's production of cellulose acetate silk was but three per cent of the production of all types, of which viscose silk formed 90 per cent. Now it is about 15 per cent, and numerous factories are in the course of erection for the purpose of producing more cellulose acetate silk. Not only this, but successful manufacturers of viscose silk are also turning their attention to the acetate silk, Messrs Courtaulds Ltd., being an important example. In face of these facts it may well be asked—"What are the properties of cellulose acetate silk which give it this increased importance?" and "Is this present demand for acetate silk but a passing phase or is it likely to develop so that the importance of viscose silk may be overshadowed by that of the newer type of silk?" It may not be possible to answer these questions completely but in this article an attempt will be made to state the facts on which an answer can be based, says an article in the Canadian Textile Journal.

Early pioneers in the manufacture of artificial silk were justifiably proud when they succeeded in producing, at a reasonable price, artificial filaments which were smooth, glossy, and rod-like. Such filaments could not truthfully be termed artificial silk, though they were in fact because their properties differed from those of natural silk in several respects. Thus natural silk fibres have a high wet strength, resist creasing, are very soft and elastic, have a subdued lustre, and are not generally of more than 1-2 denier, whereas the early artificial filaments were of about 8 denier, temporarily lost some 60 per cent of their tensile strength when wetted, had a very high metallic lustre, and lacked elasticity and softness. Intensive research, accompanied by improvements in processes of manufacture, enabled viscose silk manufacturers to produce artificial silk filaments which were much closer imitations of real silk, but yet, in spite of all such improvements, the artificial silk was not the equal of the real silk. Then, some four years ago, the production of a new type of artificial silk from cellulose acetate became a commercial success, and it was found that in several important respects the new silk was a closer imitation of real silk than was the most improved viscose silk. Real silk being yet superior to both of these types of artificial silk it became the object of manufacturers of both types to further improve their products so that either would be at least equal if not better than real silk. So far both viscose and cellulose acetate silk manufacturers have not achieved their object, but as a direct result of their efforts the qualities of both types of artificial silk have been greatly improved while the competition between the types continues. But if demand is a correct criterion of success, then it would appear that the increasing demand for cellulose acetate silk indicates that this type of

silk now resembles real silk more than does viscose silk. How has this come about and what are viscose silk manufacturers doing to meet this situation?

#### Handle Softness and Dyeing Properties.

In the first place it may be at once stated that cellulose acetate is superior to viscose silk in so far as it is warmer in handle, is softer, has more regular dyeing properties, and is less creasable. It is because of these properties that cellulose acetate silk is in demand, and not because its special dyeing properties allow its use in materials which have to be dyed in two colors.

To a large degree the advantageous properties of cellulose acetate are due to its composition. In other words, cellulose acetate silk is warmer, softer, and less creasable simply because it consists of an ester of cellulose and not cellulose itself. The manufacturer of viscose silk is thus faced with the problem of modifying the structure of his silk so that it has the properties of an entirely different substance.

#### Fine Filament Viscose

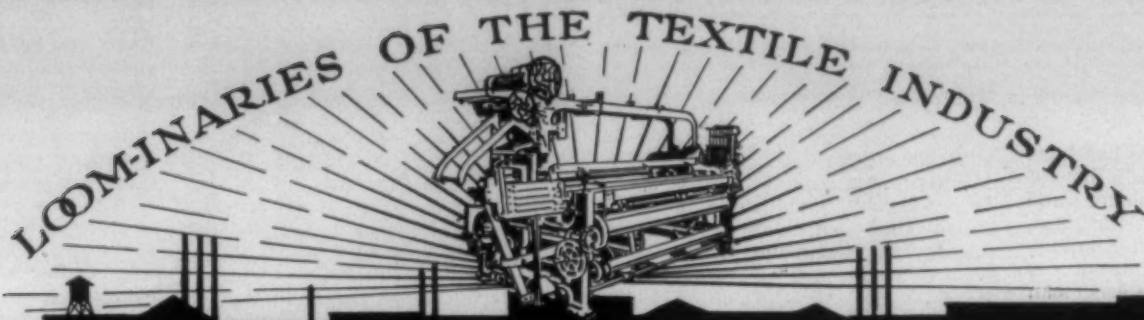
One of the first advances made consisted of increasing the softness of viscose silk. This was effected by reducing the denier of the silk. It appears to be a fact that a viscose filament becomes softer as it is made finer. A 175 denier viscose yarn a few years ago consisted of about 20 filaments; now it may contain some 40-50, or even more, filaments. Both yarns contain the same amount of cellulose per unit length but one consists of a small number of coarse filaments while the other consists of a large number of fine filaments. The fine filament yarn is much softer than the coarse filament yarn, and is thus a nearer approach to real silk.

So far, this increased softness, while limiting the advantages of cellulose acetate silk, has meant increased production costs to the viscose silk manufacturer. In the manufacture of a fine filament viscose silk it is necessary to employ spinning jets having smaller orifices. Such orifices are more liable to become blocked by solid particles in the spinning solution and involve greater care in production and maintenance. It will be recognized that the spinning orifices must be uniform in size if uniform qualities of silk are to be produced and that it is more difficult to control the size of small orifices than large ones. Then the freshly coagulated fine filaments are less strong than the coarser filaments, so that greater wastage may occur in subsequent procession. Softness in viscose silk has therefore been obtained but only by the addition of some 20 per cent to the selling price of the resulting silk.

Tudenza silk, a product of Courtaulds, Ltd., is a fine denier viscose silk and has a particularly soft handle. But apparently the difficulty experienced in the wet treatment of such yarn during its manufacture has only been overcome by

(Continued on Page 18)





# Getting Together

*to further mutual interests*



Front row, left to right: Mr. Bergstrom of the Norwich, Conn. Mill; Mr. H. Ruggs, Jr. of the New York and Union City, N. J. Offices of this concern; Mr. Vest and Mr. Heinrich of the Union City, N. J. Office; Mr. Irving H. Verry, V. P. of C. & K.; Mr. Ascheiman of Covington, Va. Mill.  
Second Row: Mr. Huel of the Front Royal, Va. Mill; Mr. Steiner of the Albemarle, Pa. Mill; Mr. Albach of the Bayonne, N. J. Mill; Mr. Pestalozzi of the New York Office; Mr. A. S. Hutchins, Sales Department, C. & K.; Mr. Reicher of the Columbia, Pa. Mill.  
Third row: Mr. F. W. Howe, Jr., Sales Department, C. & K.; Mr. Handwerk of the Hackensack, N. J. Mill; Mr. H. R. Wing, Supply Sales Mgr., C. & K.

**W**HEN eleven executives and mill superintendents of the various mills of the Schwarzenbach Huber Co., famous for their Darbrook Silks, make a special visit to Worcester



ests and problems results in pooling our efforts and resources toward the same goal—the production of better quality fabrics with more profit.

to visit our Works, it is a significant step toward greater co-operation between the weavers of cloth and the builders of looms.

to come to our Works and see how C & K Looms are made—inspect new models and devices—visit a model mill.

Better understanding of mutual inter-

Bring some of your men with you to meet ours.



## CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.

S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## One Process Picker With Synchronized Control

IN introducing the new one process lapper, the Saco-Lowell Shops gives in the "Bulletin" the following description of the machine:

"For several years there has been an interest in the possibility of omitting the finisher picker and using the breaker lap on the card. In the fine goods mills in England, there has been considerable success with this system and a few American mills have adopted it with varying results. It was most successful where a bin system was used with overhead feed regulator and a three-beater machine employing an even-er, two 40-inch diameter cylinders and one 16-inch or 18-inch beater. However, in the coarser goods mills where the amount of cotton used was so great as to demand the use of the automatic distributor connected directly to the opening machinery, this method of operation proved too unstable for average mill conditions.

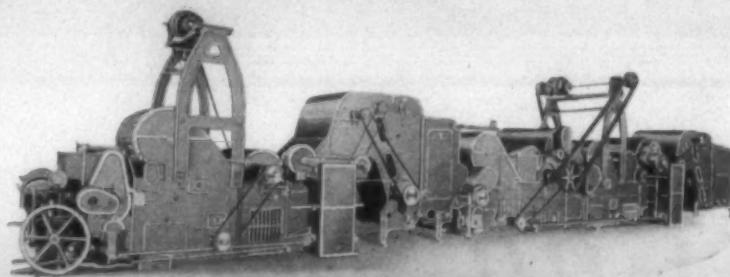
"The perfection of a satisfactory electric control of the feed from the opening machinery, together with improved gate operating mechanisms on the distributor and greatly improved cleaning machinery in the opening room, brought one process picking up for further consideration. Realizing this fact, our engineers made a very thorough study of European systems. Most of the one process pickers were the three-beater type with an even-er at the first section.

"In this type of machine, there is a great deal of cotton in process between the even-er and the calender and this has been the source of uncertainty in the minds of mill men. It is certain that there are three places in the lap subject to uneven-

ness, one at the stopping and starting, when the full lap knock-off operates, one on each screen, as against but one such place where a single beater machine is used.

"It became evident that this form of one process picker could not meet American mill conditions, and that if American mills were to profit by this system, a special lapper must be designed to meet existing condi-

tion was made in a well-known Western Massachusetts mill, and was made up of various sections of our existing regular line of machinery. The principal object kept in mind in these experiments was to retain as many as possible of the advantages of the usual two process picking—the equivalent of doublings, and the uniformity of lap produced by a one-beater finisher.

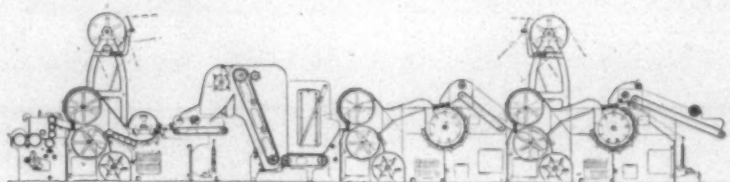


Saco-Lowell One-Process Lapper

tions. Our engineers were, therefore, prompted to design and build a totally new one process lapper which would be adapted to the requirements under which American mills operate.

"Our first experimental installa-

"The introduction of a feeder between the first two Buckley sections and the last blade section accomplished this result. We put an even-er on the first and last section, and naturally had to make many minor readjustments. The results



Sectional View of One-Process Lapper.

from this combination were so successful that we placed a similar machine in a large mill in Lowell, Mass., which was running a totally different class of goods. This second installation naturally had many refinements over the first.

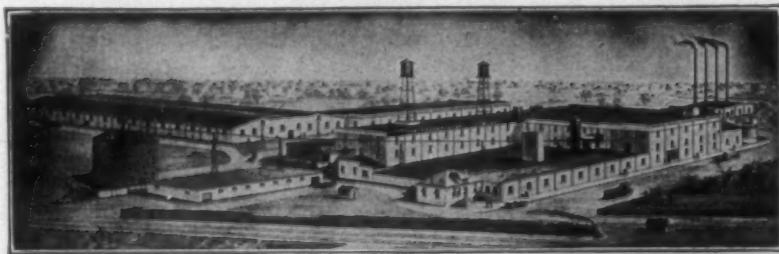
"The theory on which this machine was designed was, briefly, that sufficient cleaning could be done in the opener sections and a rough evening accomplished which would be capable of delivering a sheet within 5 per cent of constant to a feeder. This feeder would then provide a certain amount of mixing which would offer a satisfactory substitute for the ordinary blending on the finisher apron. It would, at the same time, provide a very constant feed to a one-beater lapper, because of the constant level at which the cotton in the hopper would be maintained. There could be but one uneven spot in each lap and that would be at the stopping and starting.

"In actual practice, it was found that the first even-er often had a tendency, over long periods, to run steadily light or heavy. This caused a variation in the level of stock in the intermediate hopper which seriously affected the weight of the finished lap and also forced the operative to make an adjustment. It was also found that an adjustment of the final even-er required an adjustment of the first even-er but not always in the same proportion nor the same direction. Consequently, where close weighings were required, a great deal depended upon the judgment of the operative.

"A stop and start mechanism was open to the objection of considerable variation in the level in order to

(Continued on Page 36)

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

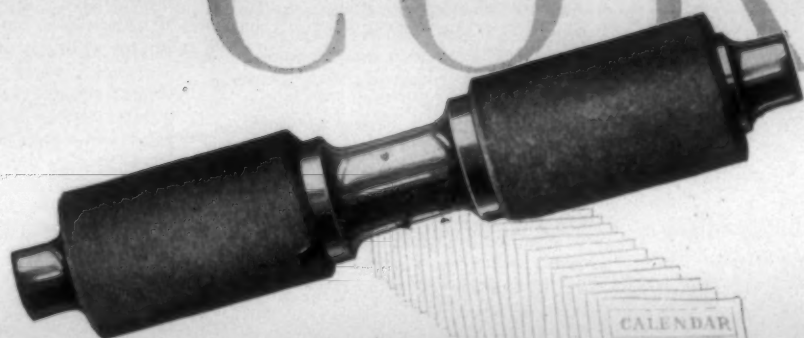
DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.



CORK



25 Months  
vs. 6 Months



CLOSE observation of the operation of leather cots and Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots over a period of two years on spinning frames working under uniform conditions and on the same yarn sizes in a large South Carolina mill developed some interesting comparisons:

1. Moisture has no effect on cork, whereas leather frequently becomes loose if wet.
2. When hard ends go through, the cork is not damaged. Leather, on the other hand, is generally ruined by them.
3. The average life on spinning rolls is 6 months for leather as compared with 25 months for Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots, which effects a saving of 59% per annum in roll covering costs.

Complete information on the performance of Armstrong's Cork Cots in this mill are available in printed form. A copy will be sent, free of charge, on request. Armstrong Cork Company, 134 Twenty-third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots**  
— For Spinning and Card Room Rolls —

## Giving Character to Cloth

Cloth-character—that fresh, appealing touch so noticeable in the really popular fabrics—is fully realized only when careful converting methods prevail.

DUPLAN fabrics have character because Duplan is able to draw upon years of converting experience and always employs the exact type of equipment needed for each particular requirement.

The time-tested methods and same full range of equipment responsible for Duplan's own fabrics are available to you. Take advantage of the converting facilities afforded by the COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

# DUPLAN

COMMISSION  
DEPARTMENT

Mills:  
Hazleton, Pa. Kingston, Pa. Nanticoke, Pa.

## DUPLAN SILK CORPORATION

135 Madison Ave.  
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Providence, R. I.

Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C.

## Viscose and Cellulose Acetate Rayon

(Continued from Page 14)

leaving the silk in its non-desulphurized state. Tudenza silk thus contains a considerable amount of sulphur which gives the silk a somewhat subdued lustre. During scouring and dyeing operations the sulphur may be partly or wholly removed, and in this manner the lustre of the silk may be increased. A thorough hot soaping will remove the greater part of the sulphur, while a bleaching treatment with sodium hypochlorite such as would be necessary for cotton materials containing artificial silk removes the whole of the sulphur. If the whole of the sulphur is not removed a slight odor of sulphur persists in the materials or garments containing this type of silk.

### Delustering Viscose Yarns

Viscose silk manufacturers have also done something towards removing undesirable lustre from their products. Several manufacturers are now producing dull lustre viscose yarns. It is possible to reduce the lustre by different methods during manufacture or afterwards. For instance, in one method certain inert hydrocarbons are mixed intimately with the spinning solution so that the resulting viscose filaments contain very small particles of the hydrocarbon, such as paraffin wax, throughout their substance. The presence of the hydrocarbon renders the silk more opaque and less lustrous. Another method depends on the fact that stretching gives viscose silk an added lustre. It is the practice of viscose silk manufacturers to dry the silk in skein form under tension at a stage between the first washing after coagulation and desulphurization; on the degree of tension depends the lustre of the resulting silk. It is thus possible to regulate the lustre by modification of the tension employed, and dull lustre silks may thus be produced.

### Tensile Strength Wetted

One of the most serious defects of all types of artificial silks is that they lose strength when wetted. To some extent cellulose acetate silk is better than viscose silk since whereas a viscose silk loses 50 per cent, acetate silk may lose but 30—40 per cent in strength. As yet viscose silk manufacturers have not made much direct progress in overcoming this defect. About 3 years ago one of the leading manufacturers protected processes whereby viscose silk after treatment with perfectly dry chlorine lost less than its usual proportion of tensile strength when wetted, but the difficulties of the treatment appear to have prevented its adoption. Progress has however been made by an indirect method.

Everyone will be aware of the fact that cotton fibres do not lose strength when wetted. But the composition of cotton and viscose fibres is identical. Then why the difference in their behavior towards water. Numerous researches, especially those connected with the mercerization of cotton, have shown that each cotton fibre is enclosed

within a tough but elastic envelope or cuticle. This cuticle appears to limit the swelling of the inner cellulose when treated with aqueous liquors and it is probably to the cuticle that much of the strength of fibre is due. On the other hand, a viscose silk filament possesses no cuticle at all or one which is comparatively weak. When a viscose filament is immersed in water it swells much more than does a cotton fibre under similar circumstances, and the loss of strength of the viscose filament is most probably connected with this fact. It would appear that viscose silk would have a greater wet strength if it possessed a strong tough cuticle.

It is known that paper can be increased in strength by subjecting it to a parchmentizing process whereby the surface of the paper is covered with a tough skin of cellulose. Something of the same treatment can be applied to viscose silk, and it is probably this idea which forms the basis of the Lilienfeld process for producing an improved type of viscose silk. Lilienfeld's method essentially consists of spinning normal or un-ripened viscose solutions by the usual methods except that the squirted filament is coagulated not in dilute sulphuric acid, but in acid of almost parchmentizing strength. The silk obtained by this method has from 2—3 times the strength of ordinary viscose silk this greater strength being most probably due to the fact that it has a parchmentized cuticle.

Lilienfeld silk suffers a loss of strength, the strength of the wetted silk is somewhat higher than that of present day dry viscose silk. It is in this manner that the problem of low wet strength has been solved by viscose silk manufacturers. Although this type of silk is not yet being sold it appears probable that it will be available before the end of the present year.

### Dyeing Properties of Viscose

Turning now to the dyeing properties of viscose silk it will be seen that these are of more importance than may at first be suspected. The affinity of viscose silk for a direct dyestuff is dependent largely on the compactness or density of the cellulose of which it is formed. The more disperse or swollen the cellulose in a viscose filament the greater will be its dyeing power, and vice-versa. Now in manufacturing viscose silk it is found extremely difficult, if not impossible to produce from day to day silk of uniform compactness, so that various samples of viscose silk obtained from the same dyeing power. For instance, if such samples are dyed together in the same dyebath and under the same conditions with a direct dye such as Chlorazol Sky Blue FF, it is likely that some will dye to a deep shade, others to a medium shade, and others to a pale shade. On the other hand it is generally found that cellulose acetate silk always has the same dyeing properties.

The uneven-dyeing properties of viscose silk are a matter for serious consideration for those who knit or weave such silk into fabrics and

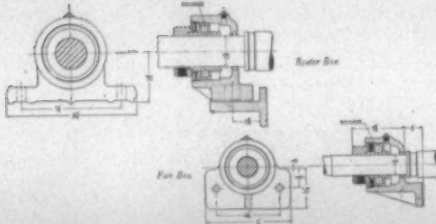
(Continued on Page 32)



### FAFNIR Ball Bearings for the Textile Industry

#### Picker Beater and Fan Boxes

##### Kitson Application



##### Howard & Bullough Application



Units for machines with no alterations

[ 1 ]

### FAFNIR Ball Bearings for the Textile Industry

#### Slasher Boxes

**PLAIN** bearings on slashers wear particularly fast owing to the heat, which thins the oil and causes it to leak out of the box, leaving the bearing dry. This means misalignment, tight bearings and constant oiling and adjustment. The elimination of bearing wear with ball bearings on both main cylinder and size roll bearings gives constant correctly aligned and free-running cylinders and eliminates bearing replacements and adjustments. All of this means better yarn for weaving.

##### Large and Small Cylinders

WHEN slasher cylinders are equipped with the regular type of bearings, the trunnions inevitably wear unevenly, as one wheel will generally stick more than the other. This causes the cylinder to run out of line, increasing the starting load. With cylinders mounted on ball bearings the cylinder position is maintained and the starting load made negligible.

This results in:

- 1.—No yarn stretching, since the tension is reduced and is entirely uniform; this is especially important with light yarns, or small number of ends. This gives yarn with breaking strength and consequently with plain bearings it tends to start the ball bearings.
- 2.—Even feed with maintained cylinder position. One side of the cylinder is not feeding the yarn faster or slower due to tilting from plain bearing wear, but both sides feed at the same rate.
- 3.—Elimination of the positive drive, since the cylinders run so easily that the more satisfactory method of driving the cylinders with the yarn can be used.

##### Size Roll

WHEN size roll shafts drop as a result of bearing wear, an open space is left on top of the shaft at the stuffing box. In order to snap the size from feeding the operator tightens up the stuffing box nuts with the result that shafts are rapidly cut.




Large cylinder application at Lanett Mills, La., Ala.



Size roll application at Lanett Mills

[ 1 ]



### FAFNIR Ball Bearings for the Textile Industry

#### Fafnir Ball Bearings for Textile Machinery

##### General Design

1. Fafnir Ball Bearings are of the deep race type with a maximum number of balls. This design with its cushioning "spot contact" prevents bearing failure from broken balls and races due to overloads and shocks and gives the greatest amount of radial and thrust load capacity that can be combined in one bearing. In addition to having this capacity, the ball bearing is admittedly the most frictionless type of bearing known, reducing wear to the minimum.

Both balls and races of Fafnir Bearings are made from Chrome Molybdenum steel — developed during the War for tanks, bullet-proof armor, etc. and the toughest steel known. Fafnir are the only ball bearings using this steel thrust.

Another feature of Fafnir Ball Bearings is the Finger Type Retainer which gives added strength and reliability by the elimination of rivets and rods.

Fafnir Ball Bearings are inspected after each manufacturing process to insure absolute accuracy, and every finished bearing must be inspected before it can be shipped. This care for accuracy assures the customer of uniformly smooth, quiet bearings.

In the majority of textile machine applications the bearings are supplied complete with specially designed housings as illustrated in the following pages.



The spherical use in Fafnir units leaves the bearing free to compensate for shaft misalignment without sacrifice of the deep race design.



The deep race design and "spot" area of contact in Fafnir Ball Bearings assures maximum radial capacity and thrust capacity in roller bearings.

These housings are sturdy castings, properly designed not only to carry the bearing but to exactly fit the application for which they are designed. All housings are dirt and grease proof and supplied with grease plugs or force feed fittings. Wherever self-alignment is necessary to compensate for shaft deflection, it is obtained by the alignment of the bearing in its spherical seat without disturbing the relative positions of balls and races.

All bearings and units are guaranteed free of defects in material or workmanship.

[ 1 ]

## New and useful information for the textile man

**"H**OW to reduce operating costs" might well be the title of this new Bulletin. Its 32 pages are filled with profit-producing ball bearing applications on pickers, cards, spinning frames, slashers and other textile machinery. The economies described are based on actual experiences in textile mills.

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

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S. T. B. 8-28

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Actual Twist vs. Theoretical Twist.

Editor:

Why is it that in figuring the theoretical twist which is put into yarns, it is most always more than the actual turns of twist put in?

Old Man.

## Very Hard Twisted Yarns.

Editor:

How hard can warp and filling yarns be twisted for regular weaving purposes?

Agent.

## Answer to Agent.

Editor:

Agent sends word that he would like to know how hard yarns can be twisted and still be regularly weaveable? Filling yarns have been twisted regularly as hard as nine times the square root of the yarn number and yet be woven regularly as a good proposition. As to warp yarns, some 50s combed peeler cotton, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  staple, has been spun as a regular paying proposition, with 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  times the square root. This yarn is spun filling wind, on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rings, and a spindle speed of 9600 r.p.m. The front roll speed is 54 r.p.m. Diameter of front roll is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The traveler used is 11-0 with a  $\frac{5}{8}$  circle. This yarn has to be heavily steamed, and spooled with a reliable filling wind tension motion at the spoolers. Spooler spindle speed should be over 1200 r.p.m.

S. Y. S.

## Answer to W. O. W.

Editor:

Should cards be ground heavily and rapidly or lightly and taking more time? To the above question, would reply that the best modern practice of card grinding would prefer to grind the cards lightly and oftener, or else taking more time to perform this service. When a card is ground heavily and the grinding rushed through, there is always the grave danger of taking the temper out of the wire. The card clothing wire may also become hooked. Also the clothing will be worn out more by grinding than by actual use.

Head Grinder.

## Answer to Carder.

Editor:

Responding to Carder regarding the question as to "What are some of the advantages of the so-called automatic card cylinder strippers?" The advantages are these: One-half as much grinding, more sliver from the cotton, i. e., less waste, no stripping of cylinder, more production from card because the cards are not stopped to be stripped. Without this new automatic stripping device, the card cylinder wire soon becomes filled with waste or "loaded," so-

called. This necessitates a very sharp needle pointed wire because the carding must be done all on the card wire point. But when the card cylinder wire is left clean and free from waste, etc., the wire points need not be so sharp. This is because the carding can be done with a greater depth of card clothing wire. That is, instead of the carding of the cotton being done on merely the card wire pointed sur-

face and without working depth, the new way of carding is done not only on the card wire surface but with almost a full length of card wire surface. In other words, if the working surface of a 40-inch card is, say, nearly 45 square feet and the working depth is increased, say, 10 per cent by keeping the wire cleaner than the card has that much greater working capacity.

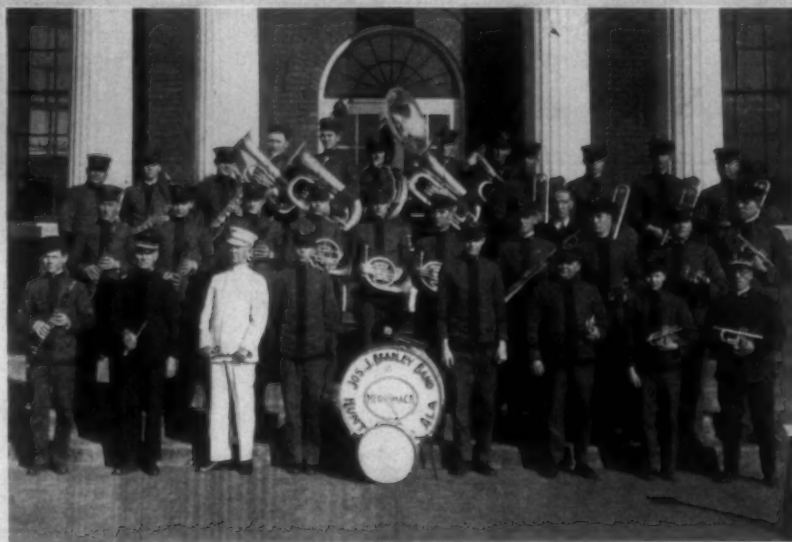
Technical.

## Answer to T. M. B.

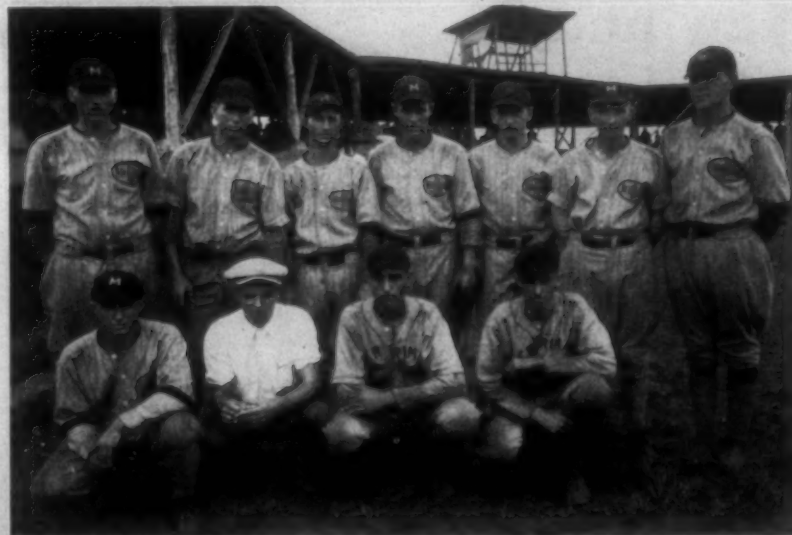
Editor:

In answer to R. M. B. as to why men at the age of 40 are being turned out for younger men, I think it is because the older men too often do not keep up with scientific methods and improvements. The younger men are coming up at a time when cotton mill machinery is fast im-

(Continued on Page 32,



JOE BRADLEY BAND



BASEBALL TEAM

## Band and Baseball Team, Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

The Band—Back Row, left to right—George W. Davis, Erwin Phillips, Jesse Wilson, Chas. M. Smith, Harrison Williams, Osceola Cloud, F. D. Potter, J. E. Turk, Arthur W. Boynton, Albert D. Smith, Geo. F. Davis, Lowe H. Oldfield.

Middle Row: Green Phillips, Clarence Holmes, William Rigsby, Harry H. Parker, Herman B. Watley, Marvin Hall, Hiram N. Williams, Alfred Phillips, Chas. N. Oldfield, I. W. Walker.

Front Row: Jesse Burton, B. Lyons, John Hay, Director, Virgil Tarill, Jr., Olin Marks, Jasper Pogue, Roy King, Bruce Mathewson.

Baseball Team—Back Row—Left to right: Springfield, Grant, Cruse, Gray, Chaney, Watson, Beufort.

Front Row: Baker, Price, Burks, Graham.



# Yarn



#### Northern States and Canada

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924 James Bldg., Chattanooga,  
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The yarn used by you is thought of in terms of delivery, quality and price. What goes into making these three things is important.

Delivery consists of getting yarn when you need it—always, without fail. Our huge production of 200,000 pounds per week, our location and our practice of anticipating customers' needs, insures you of a perfect delivery schedule.

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Supervising each process, from the purchase of the cotton to the finished yarn, is an organization old in experience who realize the needs of the trade besides knowing their own of spinning and mercerizing yarn. This, too, is important.

Price is relative. The cheapest yarn can be the most expensive in the end for a low initial cost yarn may so slow up your productions and make up into so unsatisfactory an article, that its cost would be prohibitive. Your cost must be figured on its initial price, on the manner in which it allows speedy manufacture, and on what qualities it gives to the article it makes up into.

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AMERICAN  YARN  
AND PROCESSING CO.  
MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.

# Textile Advantages of Texas

THE advantage of Texas for cotton manufacturing are set forth in a letter written John W. Carpenter, chairman of the Texas Industrial Committee, by a party of New England manufacturers who recently visited Texas. The letter was signed by John F. Bannon, president of the DeLancey Bleachery, Gordon Bunker, of Bliss, Fabian & Co., and Wilmot R. Evans, F. W. Denio and Philio M. Tucker, bankers. The text of the letter follows:

We, as a group from New England, at the invitation of the Texas Industrial Committee, visited Texas in April, 1928. We were anxious to learn of the possibilities for the industrial development of the State. Several of our party are connected with financial institutions; and were therefore desirous of learning about Texas banks and banking, and of the opportunities for investment in Texas securities. Our chief interest, however, was in the possibilities for development of the textile (especially cotton) industry in the State.

Cotton is chief of the agricultural products. Opportunity for increased acreage is almost unlimited, and the conditions favor the production of many grades.

Opportunity for investment is remarkable. The cities, counties, and State offer high grade securities. Various electric power industries present a wide field for safe and productive investment.

The cotton manufacturing situation is most interesting. New England at present has found that, in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods, there is serious difficulty in meeting the competition of mills in other parts of the country. The difficulties may be summarized as follows:

## Compare Taxation and Labor Hours.

1. Taxes throughout New England are relatively high, and although they differ in minor details in the various States, the net result is practically the same. In all of the New England States the tax is not only upon the physical assets, that is, on the property and machinery, but also upon the franchise. In some cases, notably in Maine, there is a heavy tax upon the inventory, and in some the income is subject to a toll to the State. In all New England States taxation imposes a serious burden on industry.

2. The hours of labor have been the subject of legislation in all of the New England States for many years. Originally, there was grave need on humanitarian grounds for this legislation to the end that women and children be protected. However, as the years have passed, the requirements of humanitarianism have been met and the mill hands have had better and better protection. In excess of zeal the laws in reference to the hours of labor have continued to become more and more severe, more and more rigid, less and less elastic, with the result that, at present, they are absolutely iron-clad, and do not allow a sufficient latitude in reference to the management of textile mills, especially when there is a pressing need for

increased production for efficient operation.

3. The labor in the New England mills is dominated by organizations and the attitude of the leaders is such that the workers seldom co-operate with the manufacturers in order to assist the industry. Frequently they act in open opposition. This makes it difficult to achieve maximum production and to have the morale in the mills which should exist.

4. With a reduction in efficiency of labor, wages in New England mills have advanced to a level which makes it difficult to meet the demands, and at the same time to pay a reasonable return on the capital invested. In other words, many New England cotton textile industries cannot pay wages and taxes under present conditions and show a profit in the operation of their mills.

5. Power in New England is dependent chiefly on coal at relatively high prices, or on electric or water power. The electric power is in turn based upon coal, which necessarily makes the price high, or upon water power which in many cases is inadequate. In any event, the cost of power in New England is higher than in many other parts of the country.

## More Liquidation Advisable.

The result therefore is that, except for the fine goods mills and specialty or novelty mills and the bleacheries, New England cotton industries with rare exceptions find it economically more and more difficult to produce at a profit goods in competition with the best of the Southern mills. It is better for us to face the facts as they are presented, rather than attempt any self-deception. Few New England cotton mills are operating at a profit and wisdom demands that some liquidate before all their assets are dissipated, or that they remove to a location more favorable to successful operation.

It has been demonstrated in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama that it is possible for cotton mills making coarse goods to operate successfully during periods of depression when New England mills have failed.

## Demonstrate Distribution From Texas.

We, therefore, are particularly interested in the opportunities presented for textile development in the State of Texas. It is obvious, if other things are equal, that the logical place for a cotton mill is where the cotton itself is produced. This subject, however, involves a question of distribution of the product to the retail markets, which requires further study than we have been able to give.

When, however, we were shown cotton blankets manufactured in Houston, which were being sold in Boston, and when we were shown the manufacture of automobile tire fabrics, which are sold throughout the North (in both cases the mills operating at a profit) it appears that the question of distribution is not serious. Furthermore, from such inquiries as we have been able to

make, it would seem that, particularly in the eastern part of the State, railroad connections are favorable, and freight rates are such that goods made in Texas mills can be economically distributed throughout the United States.

With the millions of bales of cotton which can be delivered by the farmers to the mills themselves, the conclusion must follow that Texas is a logical place for cotton mills to be established. We visited every cotton mill during the limited time of our visit which we could, and made numerous inquiries as to the mills and industries.

## Texas Has Numerous Advantages.

Our conclusions are as follows:

1. In reference to the item of taxation, this apparently can almost be disregarded in most of the Texas communities. We find that the tax, in any event, is based on an assessment of less than 50 per cent of the actual value of the property. The rate of taxation is low, and there is no burden on the industry on this score.

2. The hours of labor are controlled by laws which apparently are adequate for the protection of women and children, yet are flexible enough to permit the mills to produce a maximum output.

3. The character of the employees is high. In many cases high school graduates are working in the mills, and are apparently well satisfied. It is remarkable to find mill employees so loyal to the management and so satisfied with working conditions. Furthermore, the supply of mill operatives is far in excess of the present demand.

4. The wages for competent mill employees are some 25 to 40 per cent less than in the New England States.

## Cheaper Electric Power.

5. Although Texas is deficient in water power, it is bountifully supplied with other fuel. In some places, electricity is produced by water power. In other places oil is used, although at present it is generally discontinued in favor of natural gas or lignite. Lignite as a fuel is in its infancy, but the industry is undoubtedly capable of very wide development. There are enormous fields of this material. It is easily mined. Many of the plants which have adopted lignite find it is efficient and capable of competing successfully with any known fuel. The result is that the electric power is produced at a very low figure. We were informed that cotton mills purchase electric power from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper than electric power is sold in New England.

## Item of Heating is Important.

Another item in favor of the cotton mills in Texas is that the element of heating is entirely eliminated. A Texas mill, it is said, can pay a dividend on what it costs to heat a New England mill. The character of the labor is very high, and compares favorably with that of any other section of the United States. Every factor for low cost exists in Texas. The available supply of native American labor is ample for a reasonable and logical textile development. Texas, greatest need is for

experienced executives thoroughly familiar with all the details of mill operation.

In order to be successful, care must be taken to avoid the evils of over-capitalization.

Soundly organized, well run plants, having quality and low cost as their prime objectives together with sound distribution and careful attention to fabric selection, may be well assured of success and prosperity.

The mills which had most modern machinery seemed to be running to better advantage than those where the machinery was old or where there was a more or less lack of balance in the equipment. Although in the manufacture of coarse or rough fabrics nicely of operation is not as necessary as in the fine and fancy weaves, yet in the present competition it is an important item.

We are not fully informed as to the severity of working conditions in the months of greatest heat, but have been told this is not an insurmountable obstacle. This summary, however, does not pretend to cover all points pro and con to a finality, but is intended solely to touch upon the things which we actually saw and our conclusions we believe to be true.

## Do Not Need Mill Villages.

Unlike most mill centers in the Carolinas, Georgia or Alabama, it is not necessary to build houses for the employees. Most of them live in the neighboring communities. The mills do not have to support or supply schools and teachers, as the children of the mill employees can go to the neighboring city schools. This is true also of churches. In all cases where we visited the Texas mills, we found that they were situated near enough to large communities so that it was convenient for such employees as desired to attend churches of their own denomination. Our conclusion therefore is that there is no section of the United States which at present has so many advantages favorable to cotton mill development as the State of Texas.

## Contract for Rayon Plant

Contract for the construction of the plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, at Covington, Va., has been awarded the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville, S. C.

The new plant at Covington will represent an outlay of approximately \$10,000,000. Six buildings will be erected by the Greenville contractors costing close to \$1,000,000. With the exception of the warehouses and filter plant, all the principal buildings will be erected at the outset, being included in the Fiske-Carter contract.

Grading for the new plant will begin within the next few days according to representatives of the contractors, J. A. McPherson, of J. E. Serrine & Co., engineers for the plant, and W. W. Carter and J. D. Pellett, of Fiske-Carter Construction Company, were in Cleveland for the awarding of the contract.



# Desizing Rayon Cotton Mixtures

THE industrial development of today, brought about by keen competition, has brought the working conditions in many plants to a high point of efficiency; the constant endeavor has been to obtain maximum production at the lowest cost, according to Thomas F. Hughes, writing in the American Silk Journal. It has always been the aim of the bleacher to get out his goods in the one nine-hour boil, and this can be carried on successfully if the goods are properly desized. He adds:

"Care should be taken in this operation, and the temperature kept at a given point. If the temperature is too high or too low no action takes place. Desizing in the proper manner has been taken up with more interest during the last few years as it has been proved that goods properly desized and given a caustic kier boil leave the goods in a clear state so that there is no further trouble throughout the process, producing a pure absorbent white that is always free from resist, a white that will stay white and not turn yellow on the shelves or in the cases.

## Use of Enzymes.

"The writer has considerable experience in the desizing of cotton piece goods and rayon and finds the quickest and most economical materials to use for this purpose are enzymes such as are now put out in dry concentrated powder form as for example 'Polyzime P.' I have used such products in several plants at the rate of 3¼ ounces to 100 gallons of water, with the addition of 5 pounds of salt; 3¼ ounces of the enzyme is dissolved in a wooden pail with luke warm water, and added to a tank containing 100 gallons of water at a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Or, inasmuch as it has an effective strength of eighty times the liquid products, a stock solution can be made up by dissolving one pound in eighty pounds of water, using from this, pound for pound, in the same quantities, as may be customary with desizing liquids. It is well not to let the temperature get below 130 F. or over 145 F., as temperatures above this point begin to impair all enzymes.

"The liquor is now run into your single box and this box should have a small steam coil at the bottom to keep the liquor at the right temperature at all times. Before placing the dissolved enzymes in the 100 gallons of water add 5 pounds of salt and dissolve. The goods are now ready for singeing and pass through the liquor into boxes or bins.

## For Quick Results.

"If in boxes, for quick results it is well to cover the boxes with burlap and let stand one hour, when they are washed in an open soaper containing three wash boxes and three nips of rubber squeeze rolls. In the first box is warm water where the goods enter up and down over rolls, then through the nip into the next box containing an emulsion made of five pounds of soda ash and two quarters of tetrakierpol, a sulpho-

nated oil containing Verapol, an important bleaching agent.

"From this box the cloth goes to the last box and final wash, where the goods are washed in water nearly to the boiling point. They are then mangled and sent to the drying cans to be dried, after which they are ready for dyeing any dark shade, and this works out exceptionally well for sulphur colors.

"Goods that are desized for bleaching may be carried on the same way and may be left in the singe bins or boxes overnight without any harm. All goods should be given a good wash before putting in the kier to wash out the soluble starches and sugars converted by the enzymes from the starch, and the other materials in the size wash out in the same process.

## Sizing Compounds.

"The sizing compounds which are applied to warps consist of starches, glues and gums and in addition they nearly always contain some fatty matter to make the warp more pliable and all this is readily removed by the use of this enzyme, which contains proteolytic properties in addition to its starch liquefying powers. The effective value of the enzyme does not deteriorate with use, therefore a standing bath may be brought up to volume by the addition of more liquor and salt, as stated above.

"Quick action can be gained by the desizing of yarn in the kiers. This is done by filling the kier with bundles of yarn, then filling the kier with water, adding the desizing agent. One pound dissolved in luke-warm water with fifteen pounds of salt added, then start the kier circulating and bring to a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit. Let kier run for half-hour, wash down with warm water and proceed to boil as usual. This puts the yarn in a clean condition before boiling and gives the yarn the nice soft feel which is so highly desired that will give even dyeing and render the yarn more absorbent for mercerizing, thus obtaining a high luster.

"The desizing of rayon and colored yarn goods can be carried on the same way at the singe. In the desizing of yarn that is not to be bleached and is to go for dark shades this desizing agent will give quick action in a Klauder-Weldon or similar machine, where the yarn may be desized, washed and dyed or bleached without removing the yarn. Also the same process can be carried out in the dye house in tubs with the yarn hung on poles.

## Mercerizing the Goods.

"Mercerizing piece goods from the gray that have been desized and given a good wash produce as high a luster as if the goods were boiled, and when this is done a centrifugal pump is placed on the side of the mercerizer pad so that if the caustic should get below 54 tw. in mercerizing wet the caustic can be pumped back to the storage tank and fresh caustic run in.

"This pump is also a great help in

pumping out the caustic should a roll break or anything go wrong in the caustic pad box, otherwise this large amount of caustic would go to waste in emptying the pad caustic box. This concentrated enzyme as used today is as much an improvement in the efficiency of the desizing operation as caustic was several years ago in replacing the old style lime bleach, where all goods were given two boils, causing great shrinkage and loss in yardage.

"Cotton piece goods that have been starched too heavy or too light may be easily stripped for restarching by the use of a concentrated enzyme such as Lolyzime P. This can be carried on in the starch mangle by putting this enzyme in the starch box and running the goods through, covering up and leaving overnight. Next morning wash, dry, and restarch for the proper feel.

"I have found that a dry concentrated enzyme such as this has marked advantages over the older liquid materials, and not only increases the speed in the desizing action but also functions in the processing of cotton piece goods in the kier boil, as the old way of giving the goods two boils is done away with, thus shortening the process and saving in time and labor.

## Main Process in Kier.

"It is in the kier that the main process essential to the production of white goods is performed, and this work cannot be carried out unless the goods have been properly desized. The process depends for its effect on the fact that pure cellulose is much more resistant to the action of hot, weak alkalies than most of the accompanying materials.

"In addition, advantage is taken of the fact that under the conditions in the kier the few materials that are not dissolved by the caustic soda are emulsified by the action of this material and that of the soaps which have been formed. Since this enzyme removes all traces of size it can be readily seen that the caustic soda used in the kiers can be cut down, and this will prove of value to consider precautions to prevent damage to the goods. While cellulose, the basic material of cotton, is comparatively resistant to the action of the chemicals used in boiling and scouring it is not absolutely so.

"There remains always to be borne in mind the possibility that some damage may be done to the goods if the process is too strenuous, or not well regulated. In the presence of alkalies, cellulose is oxidized to a material known as oxycellulose. This material is white like cotton but has no strength, and has a great tendency to yellow with age.

"Acids if allowed to become too strong will form hydrocellulose, which is also lacking in strength and yellows readily. No matter what modifications may be made in practice, the underlying principles are as outlined above, and it may be stated that goods properly treated with this enzyme save time and trouble for the bleacher, mercerizer, dyer and finisher."

## Cotton Exports Lower

Washington.—Exports of raw cotton from the United States declined from a total of 5,221,360 bales during the first six months of 1927 to 3,524,302 for the first half of the current year, according to a report just compiled in the Commerce Department's Textile Division. The value of the 1928 exports, however, totaled \$371,611,000, which was only 1½ per cent less than the previous year's figure, reflecting an advance in the export price per pound from \$0.1409 in 1927 to \$0.2017 in 1928.

Europe took 83.3 per cent of the quantity of American cotton shipped abroad in 1928, compared with 73.8 per cent in 1927. Despite this increase in the proportionate share of the total exports, European purchases fell from a total of 3,851,417 bales in 1927 to 2,937,806 in 1928. The largest losses were recorded in shipments to Germany and the United Kingdom, the two leading markets for American cotton, whose takings declined by 489,000 bales and 270,000 bales, respectively. With the exception of Italy, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal, exports of American cotton to European countries in 1928 were generally smaller than in 1927.

Textile fibers and manufactures thereof represented 20.3 per cent of the total value of United States exports of domestic merchandise in the first half of 1928, when shipments of all classes of textile commodities to foreign countries aggregated \$472,027,000, compared with \$470,931,000 in the first six months of 1927. Raw cotton accounted for 78.7 per cent of the value of exports in the textile group in the period under discussion in 1928, as against 80 per cent in 1927.

## Standard Looms Lets Contract

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract for the construction of building of Standard Looms, Inc., manufacturers of textile looms, has been awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Greenville and Spartanburg for \$145,000, according to announcement in the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers.

Grading for the plant, which is to be situated in East Spartanburg on the Spartanburg-Charleston line of the Southern Railway and not far distant from the Spartanburg-Pacolet highway, will probably begin the latter part of the week, and construction will get under way shortly.

Thereafter machinery is to be installed and the plant will be in operation by February 1, the engineers said.

The plant is to consist for the present of three buildings, a foundry, an assembly or manufacturing building, and a connecting structure.

At the northern side of the construction area and near the railroad right-of-way will be the foundry, measuring 350 by 108 feet.



## Comparative Moisture Content of Market Yarns

In a series of tests, undertaken to qualify for membership in the Arkwrights, the research organization of the Southern Textile Association, William B. Hodge, vice-president of the Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, submits some very interesting and valuable data on the Comparative Moisture Contents of Market Yarns Ready for Packing, Samples of Yarn Having Been Taken from Twenty to Thirty Mills.

A summary of this work by Mr. Hodge, who is a textile engineer of recognized ability, is given below. Readers who are interested in examining the details of the tests on each sample of yarn, may secure them by applying to J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Arkwrights, 519 Johnston building, Charlotte, it being understood that the report of the tests be returned to Mr. Gregg promptly.

Mr. Hodge's report of the results of these tests is as follows:

*Assignment: Comparative Moisture Contents of Market Yarns Ready for Packing, Samples of Yarn to be Taken from Twenty to Thirty Mills*

This problem, as assigned, might not have been particularly difficult of prompt accomplishment, had it been possible to easily secure the necessary samples of raw and finished stock. I found in some cases that the mills were unwilling to have samples of their stock used for the purpose of this investigation. There seemed to be an idea that comparisons would be made public, which might disclose the mill's individual processes.

Where such feeling was apparent, no samples were taken, but for this reason it was necessary to visit a larger number of mills than was originally anticipated, and it was also found desirable to assure all the mills that all traces of origin of these samples would be destroyed. For this reason, therefore, the following list of samples, atmospheric readings, etc., have been entirely disassociated from the mills where they were secured, so that no one—not even myself—can now identify any particular sample as originating in any specific mill. The records that were made of the mills visited where our request for samples was refused, as well as mills where samples were freely furnished, have been destroyed.

I have tabulated these yarns in somewhat more detail than the assignment specified, because it was frequently possible to secure additional data than that required by the single measurement that the assignment contemplated. It frequently happened that the atmospheric conditions could be easily taken, and at the very beginning of the test it appeared that the moisture in the raw stock might be quite as interesting a factor as the moisture in the finished product.

Then, too, the question of moisture in the finished product would be influenced to some extent by the presence or absence of humidifiers, and in many cases it was possible to make a notation as to whether or not there were humidifiers in the finishing and packing departments, and whether or not they were in operation at the time the samples were secured.

While the assignment called for "moisture content," yet I have expressed the moisture in terms of cotton regain. Strictly speaking, moisture content and cotton regain are not identical, but cotton regain is so commonly accepted as the commercial expression of the moisture in the stock that I have used that term throughout the paper.

It must be borne in mind in connection with all these results that this cotton regain or moisture in cotton which is exposed to the atmosphere is constantly changing, increasing and diminishing as the humidity of the air rises and lowers. It should also be remembered that air at a given temperature and humidity will not produce the same regain or moisture in the advanced stages of manufacture as it does in the raw stock; that is, if an atmosphere of 70 degrees temperature and 65 per cent relative humidity will produce in the raw stock 8.8 per cent cotton regain, it will only produce a cotton regain of 7.5 per cent in some of the twisted yarns, and even less than that in some of the heavy ducks. Consequently, mere atmospheric temperature and humidity conditions are not alone sufficient to give an exact value to the equivalent cotton regain in the finished product.

Then again, cotton regain in the stock lags behind the atmospheric condition. Even raw stock does not immediately take on the cotton regain that the temperature and humidity of the room might indicate. In room conditions where humidity and temperature are both fluctuating, as they are so constantly doing, the cotton regain of the yarn or cloth will not necessarily be what the atmospheric conditions would indicate. It is sometimes higher and sometimes lower. The only true test of the cotton regain or moisture in the stock is to actually dry out a sample of the product, and securing its dry weight, subtracting that from its normal weight, the difference divided by the dry weight gives the correct cotton regain.

Again, in cloth mills where high humidities and regains are carried in the weave room, if the finished cloth comes into the cloth room and is immediately baled, it frequently happens that the cloth has a considerably higher regain than the atmospheric conditions of the cloth room predicts.

And so, in order to get a true insight into the vagaries of cotton regain both in the raw and finished stock, far more considerations are involved

than merely drying out the sample and determining its regain. In fact, such a determination in order to be accurate, would be so extensive as to be far beyond the scope of any such investigation as this present one.

The method of securing the samples for this paper and the testing of the same was as follows:

An average day was chosen—neither a rainy one nor one unusually dry for the particular season. From a warehouse bale, just as it was opened, a sample of raw cotton was taken from near the center of the bale, and immediately placed in an empty fruit jar, the cover of which was quickly attached and sealed with a rubber seal, to make it air-tight.

Usually more than one sample was taken, in order to secure an average result. The dry and wet bulb temperatures were frequently read from a sling psychrometer and made note of at the time the sample was secured.

Then, proceeding to the finishing department, a sample piece of yarn either from a cone, skein or bale, just as it was ready for shipment or use, was taken off in a similar manner and placed in a similar jar and sealed air-tight.

The samples were then brought back to the laboratory and carefully transferred to the baskets of the drying oven, and quickly weighed, so as to prevent any change due to possible difference in atmospheric room conditions. The time of initial weighing only requires some ten seconds, and during that period no appreciable moisture escapes from the samples.

With delicate balances the sample is then continuously weighed in an increasing temperature until the sample no longer loses weight at a temperature of approximately 215 degrees F.

The difference between the dry and the normal weight, divided by the dry weight, represents the cotton regain.

On trips where it was found possible to secure samples from cloth mills, both raw stock, yarn on the bobbins and cloth from the cloth room were taken in glass jars in the same manner, and in most cases atmospheric conditions were noted at the same time. These tests have also been included in this paper, from which it is hoped that some additional light will be thrown on the actual regain of the finished yarn that goes into the cloth from the spinning room, as well as the regain of the cloth itself, as being shipped.

### Summary

As will be noted, there were thirty-eight tests made on yarn mills, and fifty-seven tests on cloth mills.

The average regain in the raw stock in the yarn mills was 8.92 per cent.

The average regain in the raw stock in the cloth mills was 8.94 per cent.

The average regain of all samples of raw stock was 8.93 per cent.

The average regain of the finished yarn as shipped from the yarn mills was 5.37 per cent.

Note: This is the only result that the assignment of this paper called for. The average regain of the finished yarn in the cloth mills was 4.73 per cent.

The average regain in the finished cloth as being shipped from the yarn mills was 6.6 per cent.

### Effect of Humidification

The average cotton regain of finished yarn in yarn mills where humidifiers were running was 6.95 per cent.

The average cotton regain of yarn in yarn mills where humidifiers were not in operation or not installed in the finishing department was 4.44 per cent.

Gain through operation of humidifiers—2.5 per cent.

Average cotton regain in finished samples of cloth where humidifiers were not running in cloth room—5.67 per cent.

Average cotton regain of finished cloth in mills where humidifiers were running in cloth room—7.58 per cent.

Difference in regain due to operation of humidifiers—1.91 per cent.

### Remarks

It should be borne in mind that the samples taken from the yarn mills varied from coarse to fine counts, as well as single and plied, as shown in the tabulation. In the cloth mills, the finished product varied from a loose, thin open weave to heavy duck. Regain not only depends upon the density of the weave, but also the quality and amount of sizing has an enormous effect upon the ability of the cloth to absorb and retain moisture.

It was noted during some of this testing that samples of sheeting of identical construction, when carried in a temperature and humidity that represented 11 per cent cotton regain, varied through the effect of the sizing alone from 13.4 per cent cotton regain, representing the highest value, to 8.6 per cent cotton regain, as the low value. In other words, while the unsized cotton cloth might be expected to have 11 per cent cotton regain, the effect of one kind of sizing was to in reality produce a regain of 13.4 per cent, and in the case of another kind of sizing the cloth only contained 8.6 per cent cotton regain. Consequently, conclusions should not be drawn from regain alone, for in order to get accurate comparisons, results should be taken on different mills operating on the same kind of goods and under the same conditions of sizing.



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Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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## Cotton Promises

SOMEONE has well said that cotton can promise more and do less and promise less and do more than any other crop grown in the United States.

One month ago cotton promised little and now according to private estimates it promises much and nobody knows which promise to believe.

There is no doubt that the cotton fields has improved greatly in appearance since July 1st, but it is yet to be determined whether or not that improvement will mean a much larger crop than was estimated.

Thirty days ago the stands were bad, in fact, so bad that the Government reported them as 6 per cent worse than last year.

Since then the cotton plants have grown and a man driving along the road does not see the skips and vacant spaces, but the same skips and spaces exist, as no additional plants have been inserted and the vacant spaces will not produce any cotton.

The Government has announced that it will base its August 8th estimate, which has not been issued at the time this is written, upon 44,900,000 acres, which is in our opinion the first step in correcting the over estimate of 46,695,000 acres.

This correction is based upon an allowance for an abandonment of 3 per cent, whereas the Dallas News gives the following as their estimate of the abandonment in Texas, which State contains over 40 per cent of the entire cotton acreage:

Sixteen counties of northwest Texas average of 8.8 per cent abandonment out of 42 cotton counties; north Texas, 11 counties average 6.3 per cent out of 16 counties; northeast, 15 counties average 4 per cent of 20 cotton counties; central, 16 counties average 5 per cent out of 29 counties average 6.6 per cent out of 25 counties; west Texas shows 10 per cent abandonment out of 11 cotton counties; east, three counties 7.6 per cent, out of 21

cotton counties; south Texas counties show 13.4 per cent out of 32 counties; southeast, three counties 2.3 per cent, out of 14 cotton counties. This gives a State average of 7 per cent abandonment, on account of sand and windstorms in northwest Texas, drouth in south, and grass in east and north Texas.

If the abandonment is only 3 per cent and the acreage harvested is 44,900,000, a lint yield per acre of 160 pounds would be required to produce a crop equal to most of the private estimates.

We can not believe that with a late start and poor stands there is any reasonable expectation of an average lint yield per acre six pounds in excess of last year.

Munds & Winslow, in their weekly letter, make the following very interesting observation:

One of the most interesting records of the outcome of a late crop such as that of the present season, is furnished by the season of 1903. This was the famous Sully year, and the crop had a late start with the lowest condition on record up to that time. Condition figures in those

days were not placed as low as now, and the June condition was 74.1. In July, the crop had improved to a condition of 77.1. For the first of August, condition was given at 79.7. On the first of September, a condition of 81.2 was announced, the highest on record, with the exception of the season of 1894. During September, the crop went to pieces as a result of the poor early foundation, and the October condition was 65.1. Early in September, the trade was predicting a crop of 12,000,000 bales. The final yield was below 10,000,000 bales.

The 1928 crop may turn out larger than was originally estimated, but there is danger in being too certain before it has passed through August and September weather.

that the silk industry has more than doubled since 1920, due to the large increase in the wearing of silk.

They estimate the production of silk in 1927 as 101,970,000 pounds as against 45,826,000 in 1920.

## How Do You Stand?

THE chart shown on this page presents a very graphic record of what man may expect to accomplish at various ages. It is taken from a calendar distributed by Morton H. Meinhard & Co., New York. It is of course, a record of averages and there are naturally many exceptions to it.

Beginning with the "smart alec age," where a boy of 20 thinks he "knows it all," it traces the average man's chances of getting along in the world until he reaches the age of 60.

The most interesting part of the chart is during the ages from 30 to 45 years. This is man's accumulating period. Either his success or his failure is registered during these years. The chart designates 40 as the danger line, the period when for the average man it is "now or never." At the age of 40, 97 per cent of the men meet reverses and lose their entire accumulations. By the time they reach 45 years, 97 per cent have lost all.

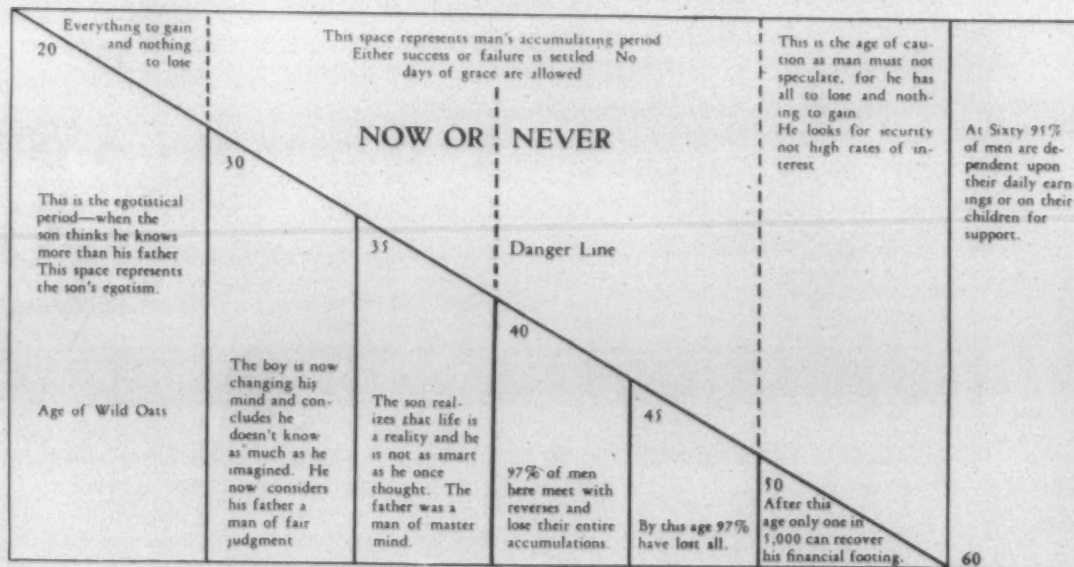
After the age of 50, the record shows that only one man in 5,000 can recover his financial footing.

The story, as portrayed in the chart, like many other stories, has a sad ending. It seems hard to believe that at 60 years 95 per cent of all men are dependent upon their daily earnings or upon their children for support. A man who fails to save money during his earning period has little chance of enjoying a comfortable old age.

In our Discussion columns, there have been several letters recently concerning the tendency in some mills to replace men at 40 years with younger men. Those of our readers who have been following this discussion may find that the chart will throw additional light on the danger period.

## Growth of Silk Production

THERE is a general impression that rayon has supplanted silk to a considerable extent and yet the U. S. Department of Commerce says





## Personal News

J. H. Jacumin has become overseer of carding at the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

R. V. Beatty has resigned as overseer carding at the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

J. H. Vanhollen, of Chester, S. C., has become overseer carding at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

R. A. McGuinn, of Davidson, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer carding at the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

O. M. Lipe has resigned as overseer carding at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., and moved to Lockhart, S. C.

C. W. Baker has resigned as overseer carding at the Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., and accepted a position at the Clyde Mills, Newton, N. C.

G. F. Funderburk has been promoted to overseer spinning at the Cutter Manufacturing Company, formerly the Hamilton - Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. J. Hyder has resigned as overseer of No. 1 and No. 4 weaving at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., and accepted a similar position at the Werthan-Morgan-Hamilton Bag Company, Nashville, Tenn.

J. F. Lang, formerly superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Ninety-Six, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Werthan-Morgan-Hamilton Bag Company, Nashville, Tenn.

J. H. Yaakum has resigned as second hand in No. 3 weaving at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., and accepted a similar position at the Werthan-Morgan-Hamilton Bag Company, Nashville, Tenn.

F. W. Strait has been promoted from overseer spinning to superintendent of the Cutter Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C., formerly the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills. He has been with the company for 25 years.

### B. B. Gossett Expected To Head Merger

B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South, is expected to be executive head of the consolidated company to be formed by the merger of Southern yarn mills now under way by Flint & Co., New York. No official confirmation of the report was available at the time of going to press, but it is understood in textile circles in Charlotte that Mr. Gossett will be president of the merged companies. Mr. Gossett is president of the Chadwick-Hoskins group of mills, an executive in the Gossett Mills, Inc., which operates a group of South Carolina mills and

is chairman of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

It is also reported in Charlotte that W. C. Wilkinson, president of the Merchants & Farmers Bank, who has long been identified with the textile industry will be a member of the board of directors. Martin Cannon and C. W. Johnston, both prominent mill men of Charlotte, are also mentioned as members of the board.

Definite announcement of the completion of the merger is expected within a few days, according to reliable reports on Wednesday.

### D. B. McAlhane

D. B. McAlhane, of Charlotte, superintendent of machinery erection for the Stafford Company, died suddenly in Atlanta from heart failure on August 1. He was 49 years of age. He had been employed by the Stafford Company for 20 years and has been promoted steadily until he was placed in charge of their installation work in the South.

Funeral services were held in Augusta, Ga., his former home, with full Masonic honors.

Mr. McAlhane is survived by his wife and one child, two brothers in Augusta, one sister in Atlanta and one sister in Texas.

### Cloth Sample Woven and Sent to N. Y. in 24 Hours

Spartanburg, S. C.—Yarn bought in Rutherfordton Monday morning was woven into cloth at Shelby and brought to Spartanburg in time to make connection with the air mail and be delivered in New York Tuesday morning, 24 hours later.

This record sample shipment was made by the Eastside Manufacturing Company of Shelby in order to send a piece of airplane cloth along with a bid on a large order of the product to a New York firm.

Being informed bids would be opened Monday and desiring to sell the order of airplane cloth, the mill placed John Thoms, superintendent, and H. J. Spry, designer, in charge of the undertaking of making mail connections.

They believed by extra rapid work and making close connections, the feat could be accomplished.

The yarn was bought in Rutherfordton at 7 a. m., placed in an automobile which speeded the 28 miles to Shelby. The thread was put through all necessary processes, closely watched and timed so they could be moved without loss of time from one to another. The sample was ready for shipment at 4:20 p. m.

Mr. Thoms and Mr. Spry hurried by automobile to Spartanburg, reaching this city at 5:45 p. m. It was posted in time for the air mail carrier to take it to the port.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Paducah, Ky.**—The Arcadia Dyeing Company has let contract for a hosiery and skein dyeing plant.

**Weslaco, Texas.**—T. E. Carpenter and others are interested in building a small cotton mill to weave plain fabrics.

**Eastman, Ga.**—Work on installing individual motor drives in the Eastman Cotton Mills has been completed by the Walker Electric Company, of Columbus.

**Paducah, Ky.**—The Claussner Hosiery Mills is having plans made by Lockwood, Greene & Co., for building a \$20,000 dyeing plant.

**Richmond, Va.**—Several sites in Virginia are being considered by the American Rayon Products Corporation, 176 Madison avenue, New York, as a location for rayon underwear knitting plant.

**Arial, S. C.**—The Arial Mills, under construction here by the McKissick interests, will be equipped with new Whitin spinning and not with used equipment from New England as originally planned.

**Tifton, Ga.**—The Tifton Cotton Mills, recently reorganized as reported, and which are to be started up October 1, are to be electrified, contract having been let to the Walker Electric Company, Columbus, Ga.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—It is understood that the new full fashioned hosiery mill to be built here, which was originally called the Alton Park Hosiery Mills, will be incorporated as the Bryan Hosiery Mills. Work on the first unit is progressing rapidly.

**Brunswick, Ga.**—Work is progressing steadily on the erection of the Burcot plant. The plant will be ready for operation September 1, it was stated, and will manufacture cloth sacks used in the shipments of lime, fertilizers and other articles made from a low grade of cotton.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The report that the stockholders of the American Spinning Company are to meet August 15th to vote on an increase in capital stock is erroneous, according to a statement by an official of the company, who said that no such action was contemplated.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 on the preferred, both payable September 1 on stock of record August 1.

The company previously had been paying \$2.50 quarterly on the common shares.



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**Burlington, N. C.**—The McEwen Knitting Mills are completing an addition to its mill building and will install sufficient machinery to double its present production of full fashioned hosiery.

**Columbus, Ga.**—The Archer Hosiery Mills is a reorganization of the Mitchell Hosiery Mills. A. Straus is president and J. S. Blair, treasurer.

**Winchester, Tenn.**—Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills, of Chattanooga, has purchased the Buster Brown Hosiery Mills, of this place, owned by United Hosiery Mills, Inc. It is stated that plans have not been made for disposal of the plant by the new owner, the purchase being made as investment. It has not been decided whether the plant will be kept here.

**Talladega, Ala.**—The Bemis Bag Company expects to have plans ready by the end of this week for the building of its new plant here, the total cost to be around \$3,000,000 for the mill building and village. It is understood that the mill will have 30,000 spindles and necessary looms for weaving bag goods. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, are the engineers. Present plans call for the building of five main units. The main mill is to be two stories, 143x638 feet, the weave shed one story and basement, 143x650 feet; picker building two stories and basement, 81x177 feet; opener and waste room, one story, 100x200 feet, and dyehouse one story, 28x78 feet. In addition there will be a group of warehouses, each 50x100 feet.

**Shannon, Ga.**—Julian K. Morrison, president of Brighton Mills, at Allwood, N. J., and Southern Brighton Mills, at Shannon, sent out a letter to all stockholders in Brighton Mills, stating that the new addition to the Southern Brighton Mills will be completed about November 15 and operations will begin as soon after that as it is possible to install machinery.

The plan is to move all machinery at the Allwood plant to Shannon, and some has been moved already.

Mr. Morrison reported that at the stockholders' meeting, June 6, 54,839 out of 62,773 shares were voted, and all voting favored the plan to move South, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Morrison submitted income statement for the six months ended June 30, with balance sheet, showing Brighton Mills, at Allwood, operated at a deficit of \$29,774, and that the Southern Brighton Mills showed a surplus of \$31,554 in that period.

**Hartsville, S. C.**—Hartsville Dyeing and Finishing Company, until recently Easton Finishing Company, of Easton, Pa., completed negotiations for merger with Bronz Company, Inc., Bronx N. Y., and latter company will move to Hartsville; machinery now being dismantled in



Bronx plant preparatory to being shipped to Hartsville; have building of Easton Finishing Company, 800 feet long; will erect additional building of 80,000 square feet on 45-acre tract; for print works, construction to begin at once; Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga., engineers; merged company will be incorporated under laws of South Carolina as Hartsville Print and Dye Works; company will bleach, dye and print cotton, rayon and cellulose acetate fabrics for men's, women's and children's wear; daily production about 250,000 yards. Fred B. Vogeli will be president of new company; A. L. M. Wiggins, vice-president; Robt. W. Bole, 320 Broadway, N. Y., treasurer; Samuel L. Hayes, superintendent.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Batson-Cook Company, Inc., West Point, Ga., general contractors for cotton mills for Alabama Mills Company, Birmingham, in Clanton, Dadeville, Fayette, Greenville, Haleyville, Jasper, Winfield, Aliceville, Russellville and Wetumpka, advise total construction program is about 65 per cent complete; three of units ready for machinery, three additional units will be ready for machinery prior to September 1; other four units will be ready for machinery during last week in September; five of villages are completed and other five villages will be complete during September; subcontractors are as follows: Steel sash, Applewhite & Lawler Co., Citizens and Southern Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.; handling Fenestra sash and David Lupton's Sons Construction Company, Bona Allen building, Atlanta; for plumbing, L. J. Lehotay, Opelika; Barry Plumbing Company, Talladega; C. R. Maddox, Jasper; O'Reilly & Morris Plumbing Co., Russellville; for roofing: Baker Roofing Company, Philip Carey Company, Bona Allen building; O. A. Smith Company, 83 Marietta street, and Georgia Roofing Supply Company, all Atlanta, Ga.; Robert & Co., Inc., engineers and architects, Atlanta, Ga.

**Rock Hill, S. C.**—Under the name of the Cutter Manufacturing Company, headed by J. H. Cutter, of Charlotte, the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills here have been reorganized and operation has been resumed, it has been learned.

The plant is now on a schedule of three days a week, and officials expect to start on a six-day schedule by the middle of the month. Several changes in departments have been made under reorganization plans. F. W. Strait, an employee of the mill for approximately 25 years, was made superintendent, and G. F. Funderburk was promoted to the position of spinning room overseer. Other departments remain under supervision of the same men. Mr.

Hyman manages the carding room, W. R. Devinney the slashing room, T. L. Chapman the weave room, George Melton the cloth room, Mr. McHonney the dyeing department, and C. A. Drennan the mill property. The plant will continue to supply denim cloth for overall mills operated by Hamilton-Carhartt's interests in other cities, and demand for the cloth is expected to justify re-

turn to a full schedule within two weeks, officials stated.

Reorganization plans have been under way for several months, it is understood, but completion of arrangements came only a few days ago.

The Southern Textile Commission Company of New York has been appointed sole selling agent for the Cutter Manufacturing Company.



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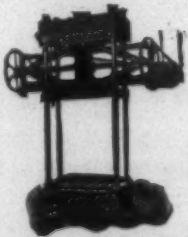
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**Chesnee, S. C.**—The Chesnee Cotton Mills have appointed Islein-Jefferson Company, New York, as sole selling agents.

**Opp, Ala.**—The products of the Micolas Mills and the Opp Cotton Mills are to be sold through Tripp, Korry and Genne, of New York. Micolas produces drills and twills and Opp makes sheetings.

**Coleridge, N. C.**—The Enterprise Manufacturing Company has completed building a new main mill and removed its equipment to the new building. It is expected that it will be ready for operation in about three weeks.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The Clon-Whis Hosiery Mill has started operation here. The plant began operation with twenty knitters and supplementary equipment. It is planned to double the capacity of the plant within a few weeks.

E. E. Whisnant, manager of the Hollar Hosiery Mills, is president of the new concern. He will manage both mills, it is stated. C. L. Whisnant is treasurer and P. L. Cloniger is assistant manager.

### West Point-Martex Combine on Towels

Philadelphia.—W. H. & A. E. Margerison, of Philadelphia, and the West Point Manufacturing Company, of West Point, Ga., issued the following statement concerning a consolidation of Martex and West Point towel interests:

"The demand for quality merchandise under the well known 'Martex' brand has brought steadily increasing sales year by year. Sensing this continued growth, we consider ourselves fortunate in being able to announce, at this time, a consolidation of these two high grade towel manufacturers—Martex and West Point—thus combining the manufacturing facilities of the two leaders in the quality field.

"Both plants will continue to operate under their present managements and the same high standards of quality, with their combined equipment they will offer to the trade, through the present selling organizations of the companies, a more diversified line. This consolidation is effective today."

Wellington, Sears & Co., agents for the West Point Manufacturing Company, and handlers of their towel and other products, referred all questioners to the statement made above. Both lines are widely known.

**Experienced Athletic Director**  
and school supervisor desires connection with large mill as physical instructor or supervisor of schools. Address "Supervisor," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Information Wanted

Wanted—To to know the whereabouts of Walter Long, last heard of in Gastonia, N. C., March, 1927. Any information appreciated by his son, James Long, Greenwood, S. C., 109 Saco St.

### Overseer Weaving Available

Many years experience as overseer on broadcloths, sateens, print cloths, etc. Age 43, married, large family. Sober, reliable, good manager of help. Address "Weaving," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Forecast Crop of 14,291,000 Bales

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Department of Agriculture today announced that a cotton crop of 14,291,000 equivalent 500 pound bales is indicated for this year and that the condition of the crop on August 1 was 67.9 per cent of a normal.

The August 1 condition of the crop, which compares with 69.5 per cent a year ago; 69.8 per cent in 1926 and 65.6 in 1925, indicated an approximate yield of 152.2 pounds per acre compared with 154.5 in 1927 and 156.3 pounds, the average for the last ten years.

The total indicated production is based on the assumption that the area abandoned this season will be equal of average of the last the years leaving from the 46,685,000 acres in cultivation July, an area of 44,953,000 acres for harvest this year.

### Changes Possible.

The final outturn of the crop, the department said, will depend on whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual. Last year's crop was 12,955,000 bales, that of 1926 was 17,977,000 bales and in 1925 it was 16,004,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on August 1 by States was:

Virginia 82; North Carolina 73; South Carolina 64; Georgia 62; Flori-

da 62; Missouri 55; Tennessee 68; Alabama 59; Mississippi 66; Louisiana 66; Texas 70; Oklahoma 74; Arkansas 67; New Mexico 85; Arizona 87; California 90; all other States 62. Indicated production for Lower California is 100,000 bales.

### Boll Weevil Dangerous.

The danger of damage from boll weevil in the opinion of the crop reporting board is "fully as great as a year ago." There is no indication, however, "that weevil damage would approach in seriousness the damage suffered in 1921. The probable weevil damage allowed for by the board approximates the average damage."

Data on the seasonable advancement of cotton, the board noted, shows the crop to be over a week later in West Texas.

"Leaf worm and other insects while generally reported do not appear to be doing more than usual damage except in restricted areas. Generally speaking cotton is fruiting freely with less than the usual amount of shedding."

### Year Book of N. A. C. M.

Boston.—The eleventh edition of the year book of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which has grown in importance and value in the past several years until it has become one of the leading publications of its kind, is now being distributed. Because of the enormous amount of statistical and technical information regarding cot-

ton and the industry that the book contains it is used as a reference work in all of the cotton manufacturing countries in the world.

The present volume is believed to include practically all of the authentic information about the industry that manufacturers and other interested persons might want. Since the publication of the first year book in 1918 changes have constantly been made, new tables added in the statistical and technical sections and revisions made to keep the data up to date. Through continuous effort in eliminating things found not entirely necessary the volume has been kept at a convenient size for reference despite the fact that the 1928 issue is about three times as large as the original number. Its sales, over the thousand or more distributed to members of the association, have tripled in the past few years.

New tables have been added in the 1928 statistical section including those on weight and dimensions of foreign cotton bales and those on premiums on staple cotton in the Memphis market for the last seven years. Statistical tables from the previous issue have been revised. The import and export figures from the earliest date available have been added to the statistical history of the industry in the United States.

In the technical section the list of constructions of standard fabrics has been considerably extended and includes practically all of the great variety of fabrics reported on by the Association of Cotton-Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., which

represents the entire industry in this country. Federal government methods of determining size are to be found in the new arrangement of test methods.

A review of the last seven American cotton crops, 1921 to 1927, is one of the many interesting features of the book. It gives in concise form all of the figures on the total acreage, production, the average grade, loss from the boll weevil and shows that the crop in the flooded area last year was 1,500,000 bales less than in 1926.

Mention is made of the fact that during the past year the Department of Agriculture again changed its method of reporting, confining itself to monthly estimates from August to December, inclusive, doing away with the estimates of high, low and average of the previous year. The accuracy of the government crop estimates for 1927 is seen in the fact that during the year the various estimates were within 500,000 bales of the final ginning report.

A comparison of figures for 1907 and the past year show that the production last year was 18,796,934 as against 13,097,992 in 1907; that consumption in 1927 was nearly double that in 1907 and the exports were approximately 3,000,000 bales higher.

The growth of the rayon industry in the world and also in this country is another of the features of the statistical section which shows United States and world production and prices and chief uses for rayon in connection with the cotton industry.

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## Viscose and Cellulose Acetate Rayon

(Continued from Page 18)

garments, for there is always the possibility that such materials will be unevenly dyed and therefore unacceptable by the public. When weaving a viscose weft fabric by means of an ordinary loom, the pirns of viscose are successively replaced by others as they become exhausted, these changes occurring about every yard. If the silk on one pirn differs in dyeing properties from the silk on the pirn which follows it, then the resulting fabric after dyeing will appear to contain light and heavy bars each about one yard wide or according to the frequency of change of pirn. In knitting, similar defects may arise due to the same cause. Many manufacturers of knitted and woven goods who would prefer to use viscose silk on account of its cheapness are afraid of its dyeing defects and substitute cellulose acetate silk which is practically free from these defects. There is not the slightest doubt that much cellulose acetate silk is being used because of this alone.

Viscose manufacturers have devoted much attention to this important problem of producing equal dyeing qualities of silk, but the difficulties are so great that it cannot be said that they have entirely succeeded. Yet every dyer knows that today's viscose silk is much more even-dyeing than it was some three years ago. But the manufacturers have done the next best thing; they have had all known direct and other dyes classified according to the degree which they reveal uneven dyeing properties. In this way Courtaulds, Ltd., have discovered that a limited number of selected dyes should always be used for viscose silk in preference to any others for the reason that unless the unevenness of the silk is very great these dyes do not reveal it. C. M. Whit-

taker of Courtaulds Ltd., has done almost all of the work along these lines, and has thereby contributed largely to the successful dyeing of viscose silk. Readers who wish to know more about the selection of dyes for viscose silk should obtain a booklet on this subject freely distributed by Courtauld, Ltd.

### Handle of Viscose.

It now remains to consider how viscose manufacturers have attempted to increase the warmth of handle of their silk. Cellulose always feels somewhat damp, particularly that type of cellulose which constitutes viscose silk. It must be remembered that viscose silk contains 11 per cent of moisture whereas cotton contains but 6-7 per cent. Cellulose acetate silk usually contains not more than 3½ per cent of moisture. In solving this problem success has been obtained by incorporating in the silk bubbles of air or an inert gas such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen, it being a well known fact that air is a bad conductor of heat. The usual method of producing this type of silk consists of using a spinning solution contain a suitable proportion of sodium carbonate. When the viscose filament enters the acid coagulating liquor, carbon dioxide is formed and much of this is entrapped gas is lost, but the resulting silk has greater porosity and in consequence it has a warmer handle.

### PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS.

(Continued from Page 20)

proving. And the man, at 40 years, who does not keep up, will surely fail.

Now as the writer is 40 years old, I will give a little experience as to why some men fail in the cotton mills. It is evident that the officials in most mills are continually asking for high quality at low cost. Then when an overseer places his order for the necessary supplies to keep his machines in first class shape, the

superintendent will often throw it in the waste basket and continue to let the machinery depreciate rapidly. How in the world can anyone expect results under such condition? In other words, how can you expect quality at the right cost, good running work and satisfied help? Many an overseer of 40 has lost out because his superintendent, too afraid to increase his costs by ordering necessary supplies, would not let the overseer have an opportunity to keep his job up. Where a mill fails to keep its equipment in first-class shape, it cannot compete with a mill that is kept that way. I mean to say that the mill that spends a dollar in keeping up its equipment will get two dollars in return running regular hours. On the other hand, the mill that lets machinery go down for lack of supplies cannot get results, even by running extra time, and can't stay in sight of a well equipped plant.

In conclusion I want to say to the man at 40, do not let the younger men get your job. If you are not physically strong enough, retire. If you are healthy, make a drive to keep the job, showing the same energy and ambition of the younger men, and keeping yourself posted on all new machinery developments.

Old Man.

### The Forty-Year-Olds—An Answer to R. M. B.

Editor:

Please allow me a little space in your paper to touch upon the recent question raised by R. M. B. as to why mill men at 40 years of age are being turned down in favor of younger men. I think if you will notice, in most cases the younger man has a pull with someone. If he gets a superintendent's position, he doesn't want an older, more experienced man for an overseer, because he might have to ask him which end of the frame the twist gear is on. If he has a young and inexperienced man as an overseer,

they can both hunt it together and there is no one to tell the tale.

There are a few of these young men who know as much about running a mill as I do about wearing a No. 6 shoe on my No. 8 foot. If you go into some of these mills as an overseer and watch the young men running to his help to find out who you are and what you know how they got the jobs.

I am over 40 years of age and am still on the job, making a class of goods that keeps our mill running full time day and night. Get in line with the old stags and flirt with the girls and you will always have a job.

R. P.

### Historical Data on Knitting Industry

Roy A. Cheney, secretary of the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, recently delivered an address before the Columbia County (New York) Historical Association at Kinderhook, New York, on the subject, "The Textile Industries in Columbia County—Past and Present."

In his opening remarks he touched on the early history of the knitting art reverting to the first reference to knitting in the works of ancient classical writers about the year 1492, under the old Saxon word "cynntan." He surmised that it was quite possible that Columbus, who discovered in America in that year, may have made use of knitted garments of some type. The first record of the actual word to "knit" appeared in an old English grammar in the year 1530. All knitting, at that time, was of course by hand, using the familiar wood or bone knitting needles.

The first knitting machine was developed in 1589 by William Lee, a poor cleric of Calverton in Nottinghamshire, England. This was a hand knitting machine, but Queen Elizabeth forbade the manufacture of these machines except for the

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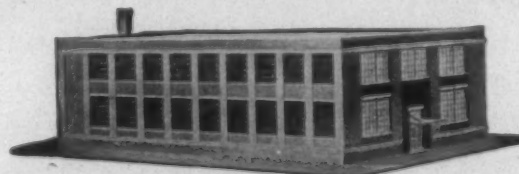
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purpose of knitting silk stockings. This restriction proved to be a practical ban on their manufacture, as only the very rich could afford silk raiment.

James I, when he ascended the throne, gave the inventor no encouragement, whereupon Lee went to France, hoping to enlist the interest and sympathy of Henry IV, who received him cordially but, unfortunately, was soon after assassinated and Lee died in a French prison.

In 1620 a knitting machine was invented by a Mr. Aston, a former apprentice of Lee, and he, together with James Lee, a brother of the original inventor, started the first factory of which there is any record. As a result, about 1640 knitting became a staple industry in England.

In 1727 the estimated number of knitting machines in England was approximately 8,000.

In 1745 the tuck presser was invented that made it possible to make raised patterns.

In 1758 the first ribbed knitting machine was perfected.

In 1764 a method was invented whereby eyelet holes could be made in fabric.

About the close of the eighteenth century practically all of the principles of knitted fabric had been perfected, but even so, there had been no improvement in the original Lee knitting frame.

The modern type of knitting frame for ribbed garments was invented in 1778, and the first circular machine was produced by a Frenchman in 1798. The type of needle used now, in its present principles, was invented in 1849.

### Fabrics From Tubize Fine Yarns

Nathan & Cohen Company, one of the largest converters in the East, announce to the trade the showing of several new Naco fabrics made of the new Tubize yarns. This is the first time since the production of these new yarns that this product has been converted into fabrics, as heretofore the use of such yarns has been largely confined to the knitting trade.

"The showing to the trade," Mr. B. Nathan said, "will consist of four entirely new registered cloths made exclusively of Tubize yarns which will be sold under the Tubize trademark, both in pieces and in finished dresses. The new Naco line now being shown consists of Tubize dimity, Tubize voile, Tubize chiffon and Tubize radium. All of the fabrics have been developed in our own mills after extensive experiments. In addition to these fabrics our mills are now developing two additional new fabrics which will be sold under the name Tubize georgette and Tubize crepe. The latter fabrics are expected to be ready for presentation to the trade within the next few weeks."

Delivery of these fabrics will start about October 1, which will enable the trade to take advantage of the Palm Beach, Bermuda and general Southern trade which gets well under way about December 1, when fabrics of sheer and luxurious soft-

ness are in demand and when styles are created for next summer's demands in the Northern States.

"Tubize yarns were selected for the manufacture of Naco fabrics after experiments carried on in the company's mills for some time past," Mr. Nathan stated in connection with his announcement to the trade. "These experiments showed that these yarns are color-fast, have unusual draping qualities and are very strong. The experiments also showed them to be unaffected by either washing or pressing."

### Last Year's Cotton More Valuable

New Orleans.—The value of the cotton crop produced in the United States during the season just ended was placed at \$1,440,514,000 by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in a statement issued here.

This compares with \$1,230,512,000 last year and \$1,550,811,000 the previous year.

The total commercial crop for last season, which ended July 31, was 14,443,934 bales, a decrease under the crop of 1926 of 4,761,993 and 1,170,775 bales under 1925-26.

This year's crop, which was 4,762,000 bales less than last year's, brought growers \$210,000,000 more.

The statement said the season should be regarded as fairly prosperous. The grade of the crop, Secretary Hester announced, was one of the best, if not the best, on record.

"It was middling to strict middling, with a decided leaning to barely strict middling and with comparatively little below seven-eighths inch staple. There was almost an utter absence of low grades.

Deliveries from Texas, in round numbers, were 4,693,000 bales, a decrease under last year of 1,205,000. Deliveries from other Gulf States, including Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri, California, Arizona, and New Mexico, were 5,301,000, a decrease of 2,334,000, and from the Atlantic States, including Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, were 4,450,000, a decrease of 1,223,000.

The entire year, the report said, has been a poor one for the cotton manufacturing industry.

Producers, it was stated, not only disposed of all this year's crop but also of 538,000 bales from past crops.

The average price obtained for the crop, based on the ten markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, was 19.30 cents per pound, compared with 12.96 last year, 19.88 the previous year, and 24.27 in 1924-25. The value of the crop including seed was placed at \$1,659,609,000 compared with \$1,440,465,000 last year. The actual crop grown was 13,906,000 bales.

The world's consumption of American cotton, the report said, was 15,838,000 bales, including linters, compared with 17,368,000 last year. Exclusive of linters the secretary placed the world's consumption at 14,896,000 bales against 16,315,000 last year.

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|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>—A—</b>                         |        | <b>—K—</b>                         |           |
| Abbott Machine Co.                 | —      | Kaunagraph Co.                     | —         |
| Abington Machinery Works           | 41     | Keever Starch Co.                  | 16        |
| Akron Belting Co.                  | 47     | Kilpstein, A. & Co.                | —         |
| Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.            | —      | <b>—L—</b>                         |           |
| American Aniline & Extract Co.     | —      | Lambeth Rope Corp.                 | 42        |
| American Bobbin Co.                | —      | Lane, W. T. & Bros.                | 51        |
| American Casablancas Corp.         | —      | Langley, W. H. & Co.               | 44        |
| American Glanzstoff Corp.          | —      | Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.        | —         |
| American Moistening Co.            | 29     | Lea, David M. & Co., Inc.          | 46        |
| American Yarn & Processing Co.     | 21     | Leslie, Evans & Co.                | 44        |
| Amory, Browne & Co.                | 44     | Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.       | 27        |
| Apco-Mossberg Corp.                | —      | Lewis, John D.                     | —         |
| Arabol Mfg. Co.                    | —      | Lincoln Electric Co.               | —         |
| Armstrong Corp.                    | 17     | Link-Belt Co.                      | 11        |
| Arnold, Hoffman & Co.              | 50     | Lowell Shuttle Co.                 | 30        |
| Ashworth Bros.                     | 32     | <b>—M—</b>                         |           |
| Associated Business Papers, Inc.   | 31     | Marston, Jno. P. Co.               | 45        |
| Atlanta Brush Co.                  | 37     | Mathieson Alkali Works             | —         |
| <b>—B—</b>                         |        | Mauney Steel Co.                   | —         |
| Bahnson Co.                        | —      | Moreland Sizing Co.                | —         |
| Barber-Colman Co.                  | 39     | Morse Chain Co.                    | —         |
| Barber Mfg. Co.                    | 51     | <b>—N—</b>                         |           |
| Bell, Geo. C.                      | 28     | National Aniline & Chemical Co.    | 33        |
| Bond, Chas. Co.                    | 12     | National Ring Traveler Co.         | 45        |
| Borne, Scrymser Co.                | —      | Neutrasol Chemical Corp.           | —         |
| Bossess & Lane                     | —      | Newmann, R. & Co.                  | —         |
| Bouligny, R. H., Inc.              | 29     | Newport Chemical Works, Inc.       | —         |
| Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.            | —      | N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.        | —         |
| Briggs-Schaffner Co.               | —      | <b>—O—</b>                         |           |
| Brown, David Co.                   | 30     | Oakite Products, Inc.              | —         |
| Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.      | —      | <b>—P—</b>                         |           |
| <b>—C—</b>                         |        | Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.   | —         |
| Carrier Engineering Corp.          | 50     | Parker, Walter L. Co.              | 38        |
| Catlin & Co.                       | 45     | Parks-Cramer Co.                   | 4         |
| Charlotte Leather Belting Co.      | —      | Penick & Ford, Ltd.                | —         |
| Charlotte Mfg. Co.                 | —      | Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.         | 13        |
| Celanese Corp. of America          | 5      | Philadelphia Drying Machinery Co.  | 29        |
| Chemical & Dye Corp.               | —      | Piccadilly Hotel                   | 42        |
| Coker Machine & Foundry Co.        | —      | Polk, R. L. & Co.                  | 42        |
| Collins Bros. Machine Co.          | 38     | <b>—R—</b>                         |           |
| Cook's, Adam, Sons                 | —      | Ramsey Chain Co.                   | —         |
| Corn Products Refining Co.         | 35     | Reeves Bros., Inc.                 | 44        |
| Courtney, Dana S. Co.              | 27     | Rhyne, Moore & Thies               | 40        |
| Crompton & Knowles Loom Works      | 15     | Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co. | —         |
| Crump, F. M. & Co.                 | 45     | R. L. Warp Stop Equipment Co.      | —         |
| Curran & Barry                     | 44     | Rice Dobby Chain Co.               | 40        |
| Curtis & Marble Machine Co.        | 30     | Robinson, Wm. & Son Co.            | —         |
| Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.             | —      | Rogers Fibre Co.                   | 36        |
| <b>—D—</b>                         |        | Roy, B. S. & Son                   | —         |
| D. & M. Co.                        | —      | <b>—S—</b>                         |           |
| Dary Ring Traveler Co.             | —      | Saco-Lowell Shops                  | 6         |
| Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.      | 44     | Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.        | —         |
| Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.           | —      | Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.        | —         |
| Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.       | 46     | Scott, Henry L. & Co.              | 42        |
| Draper, E. S.                      | 28     | Seaboard Ry.                       | —         |
| Draper Corp.                       | 1      | Seydel Chemical Co.                | —         |
| Dronsfield Bros.                   | 41     | Seydel-Woolley Co.                 | 46        |
| Duke Power Co.                     | —      | Sipp Machine Co.                   | —         |
| Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. | 29     | Sirrine, J. E. & Co.               | —         |
| Duplan Silk Corp.                  | 18     | S. K. F. Industries                | —         |
| DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.     | 9      | Southern Landscape Service         | 47        |
| <b>—E—</b>                         |        | Slip-Not Belting Co.               | 43        |
| Eastwood, Benjamin, Co.            | 52     | Sonneborn, L. Sons                 | —         |
| Eaton, Paul B.                     | 42     | Scnoco Products                    | —         |
| Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.      | 14     | Southern Ry.                       | 39-47     |
| Economy Baler Co.                  | —      | Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.       | 52        |
| Emmons Loom Harness Co.            | 29     | Stafford Co.                       | —         |
| Entwistle, T. C. Co.               | —      | Standard Nut & Bolt Co.            | 42        |
| <b>—F—</b>                         |        | Standard Oil Co.                   | —         |
| Fafnir Bearing Co.                 | 19     | Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.              | —         |
| Fairbanks-Morse & Co.              | —      | Stein, Hall & Co.                  | —         |
| Fales & Jenks Machine Co.          | —      | Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.         | 44        |
| Farish Co.                         | 28     | Stone, Chas. H.                    | 34        |
| Ferguson Gear Co.                  | —      | Sullivan Hardware Co.              | 46        |
| Ford, J. B. Co.                    | 40     | <b>—T—</b>                         |           |
| Foster Machine Co.                 | —      | Takamine Laboratories, Inc.        | —         |
| Franklin Process Co.               | Insert | Terrell Machine Co.                | —         |
| <b>—G—</b>                         |        | Textile Finishing Machinery Co.    | —         |
| Garland Mfg. Co.                   | 34     | Textile Mill Supply Co.            | 51        |
| Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.         | —      | Texas Co., The                     | —         |
| General Dyestuff Corp.             | —      | Timken Roller Bearing Co.          | —         |
| General Electric Co.               | —      | Tolhurst Machine Works             | —         |
| Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.         | 32     | Tripod Paint Co.                   | —         |
| Glidden Co.                        | —      | Tubize Artificial Silk Co.         | —         |
| Graton & Knight Co.                | 2      | <b>—U—</b>                         |           |
| Graystone Inn                      | —      | U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.         | 25        |
| Great Northern Hotel               | —      | U. S. Ring Traveler Co.            | 46        |
| Greenville Belting Co.             | 40     | Universal Winding Co.              | Insert-46 |
| <b>—H—</b>                         |        | <b>—V—</b>                         |           |
| Haberland Mfg. Co.                 | —      | Veeder-Root, Inc.                  | —         |
| Harris, A. W. Oil Co.              | —      | Victor Ring Traveler Co.           | 37        |
| Harrison-Wright Co.                | —      | Fred'k Vitor & Achells             | 28        |
| Hart Products Corp.                | —      | Viscose Co.                        | —         |
| H. & B. American Machine Co.       | 10     | Vogel, Joseph A. Co.               | 43        |
| Houghton, E. F. & Co.              | —      | <b>—W—</b>                         |           |
| Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.              | —      | Washburn, Inc.                     | 35        |
| Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.          | —      | Watts, Ridley & Co.                | —         |
| Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.           | —      | Wellington, Sears & Co.            | 44        |
| Hotel Imperial                     | —      | Whitin Machine Works               | 3         |
| <b>—I—</b>                         |        | Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.     | 42        |
| Iselin-Jefferson Co.               | 28     | Williams, J. H. Co.                | —         |
| <b>—J—</b>                         |        | Wolf, Jacques & Co.                | 34        |
| Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co.             | —      | Wood, T. B. Sons Co.               | —         |
| Johnson, Chas. B.                  | —      | Woodward, Baldwin & Co.            | 44        |

**CHAS. H. STONE**  
**DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**  
 OFFICE, WAREHOUSE & LABORATORY  
 228 WEST FIRST STREET  
 CHARLOTTE  
 OVER TWENTY-THREE YEARS EXPERIENCE



## "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development"

(Continued from Page 8)

family with brothers and sister. Her mother died and one by one the brothers and sisters married and left home. She chose to stay and care for her dependent father. She gave up all that life promises a young girl and across the years has provided a comfortable home for her father and self, cooking three meals a day, and working regularly in the mill.

There are attending a certain woman's college, four young ladies from Avondale Mill families. Two of these are the grand-daughters of families that came when Avondale was just starting, thirty years ago. The president of the college recently wrote me, "One hopes to teach in the mill schools, one to make designs for textiles. The other two are definite in their idea to do something useful in connection with mill work. All four of the girls are thoroughly loyal to their idea of investing their lives in mill communities."

I am sure these friends will forgive my personal remarks and I would like to say again that in my contacts with Avondale Mills employees, I have had less to give and more to get of the worth while things of life.

And so I ask, is a street to divide those whom we shall and shall not love? Are little tokens of our interest at birth, marriage, sickness and death to be confined to class? Is there no wisdom to be gained around the fireside of a faithful employee? Is wisdom only to be had from text books? Thos. Jefferson said the unlettered plowman could be trusted as well as any one to correctly decide questions of morals. Shall we continue on account of an imaginary class line to refuse to know our brother. Count Tolstoy in the days of his renunciation passing along the roadway was approached by a beggar. Tolstoy said, "My brother, I am sorry I have no money to give you." The beggar said "You have called me brother and that is a gift indeed." When he died tears for him were the peasants' the children of his adoption. He cast his lot with, and for those, whom he could not lead into a promised land. A recent editorial in one of our local papers said "All times need deaths like Tolstoy's."

In LaGrange, Ga., there lived and died Fuller Callaway, a cotton mill owner. Once when asked by a stranger what his business was he replied, "Helping to make men and women and we spin cotton to pay the expenses." In all industry today are found conditions ranging from this high ideal down to the most selfish; just to the extent that men feed the animal or the divine within themselves.

Recently at Rotary's International gathering at Milwaukee, Mr. Allen of General Motors made this statement as to their policy. "Fair play, first to the employee, second to the agents in the field, and third to the stockholders;" and, then he made this statement "Our highest paid

men are the cheapest employees," and right here I wish to ask a pertinent question, but I wish you to understand that it must be taken with horse sense. I have heard horse sense defined as something that a horse had, that a jackass didn't have. Does management, successful management, charge too much for its services? Mr. Allen says its the cheapest money they pay out and I don't doubt it. It is worth the price, for an unsuccessful business is a burden to employee, stockholder and community.

Grenfell had prepared for a doctor's life, one of fees for what the traffic would bear. He dropped into a revival meeting in London and heard Moody. Grenfell tells that that sermon changed his whole outlook upon life that until then he was a Christian in name only. Then and there he decided upon a real Christian life. He has given his life for the esquimaux and the fishing people of Labrador and his pay is not in dollars.

Molokai is a small island in mid Pacific. Lepers are sent there to live and die with each other. Father Damien ventured his life among them, died with the disease, and his pay was not in dollars. Lives are given in social service—to the ministry and to teaching, and the pay is not in dollars. For honor and few dollars our greatest lawyers give their lives to the Supreme Court of our land. Would there be less honor honor to the man who for fewer dollars would and could make safe the investor's dollar and at the same time lead a group of his brothers into a real profit sharing operation?

The story of such a man, a man who charged in dollars less than he was worth, might make us who are charging all we can get, a little less noisy with our limousines and might build anew the faith of some doubting soul. Every man that gives us a yardstick, other than dollars, as a measure of success, is a boon to the race. Are we too old for the venture? Is it to be left to the new generation? A middle aged man with his coat off, hot and tired, inquired of a passer-by: "Have you seen a group of young people going this way?" "Why yes," he said, "they passed here singing and laughing hours ago." "I must hurry," said the man, "I am the leader of that group."

Henry Drummond said the greatest thing in the world is love. Did you ever read "The Tenth Generation" by Harry Stillwell Edwards? Some years ago Mr. Ramsey of Cleveland, Ohio, was in Birmingham helping us in our community chest program and he told this story. A little ill-clad, underfed, pinched faced girl was peering through the picket fence of a rich man's home. The man sitting before his fire, saw the little face and had her brought in. He held her in his lap before the fire and in time gave her some money, kissed her gently, and sent her on her way. Some of her little friends who had seen her go in, were waiting around the corner and rushed up and asked "Did he give you some money?" With a far-away look in her wistful eyes, she held

(Continued on Page 42)

# Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



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BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

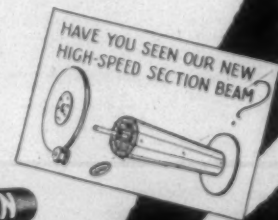
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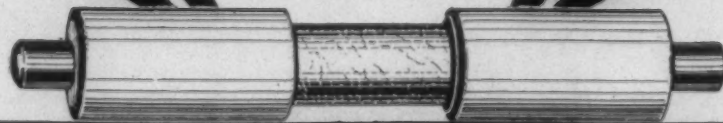
## BOSS SPINNERS WILL UNDERSTAND THIS

Washburn's, in collaboration with impartial spinning overseers in many different mills, make periodic tests to prove, or disprove, the efficiency and economy of using Washburn Wood Top Rolls. A recent test in a large fine goods mill discloses the following: 100's yarn; twist square 3.90; turns per inch 39; staple, 1 1/4 Combed Sak; hank roving used 9.3D; draft 21.80; R.P.M. spindle 9300; R.P.M. front roll 76; average size 100.2; average break 20 lbs.

The above, but one of many cases, tells its own story. We will gladly send you more definite information applicable to your problem if you will drop a note describing staple and roving and results wanted. Do it today, while it is on your mind.



224-234 N9 WATER ST.  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



## WASHBURN WOOD TOP ROLLS

## One Process Picker With Synchronized Control

(Continued from Page 16)

operate. It was ruled out. There was also a tendency of the stock in the hopper to mat together in a sort of lap and the mixing effect was lost to a considerable extent. It was, therefore, decided to disconnect the pedals from the cone frame of the first evener, insert a rake in the intermediate hopper and through suitable linkage to connect this rake to the belt shipper of the cone frame. The control of the stock level in the intermediate hopper then became automatic, any variation being compensated for by a variation in the feed of the first feeder and feed rolls. The rolling action of the stock against the rake breaks up any tendency to form into a lap and aids in giving the desired mixing effect necessary for proper blending. The complete machine was, therefore, perfectly synchronized.

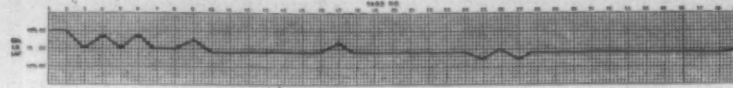
"The results were far above even our own hopes, the laps being far better than on their regular two process, running week after week within very close limits, both yard for yard and total weight (see graph). Having thus determined the best combination for a one process picker, we designed a totally new machine on the basis outlined above, each section of which was designed for that particular combination. The first of these was installed in a well-known gingham mill near Boston

and its immediate success was indeed gratifying.

"The advantages which were to be expected from the one process picking have been realized in these installations; and others, which were not anticipated, have become apparent. Of course, the main considerations were quality and labor saving. The evenness of lap is better than

of a finisher picker delivers four different densities of cotton to the a serious defect, particularly where eveners at the same time. As the eveners weigh by measuring the thickness, this change of density is the operatives are careless in creeling.

"The yard for yard weighs are excellent and show a remarkable



Graph showing the yard-for-yard variation in weight in a 45 1/4-pound lap taken at random. Note that variation is less than one-half ounce either way.

could be expected from two process picking. This is due to the fact that in any lap the density varies from the outside of the lap, where the stretch has released some of the effect of heavy calendering, to the inside next to the roll where the stretch is minimum. Therefore, proper creeling of laps on the apron

steadiness. There are no wide variations such as are present in the finisher laps where careless creeling causes piece-outs and doublings.

"The production is considerably above that of the finisher, 300 to 350 pounds per hour of 12-ounce lap proving not at all excessive. The 24-inch Buckley has proven its su-



A view of the Picker room at the Langley Mills, showing the battery of five Saco-Lowell One-Process Lappers.

premacy over all other sizes and styles of beaters, not only in pickers but also in our No. 12 lattice opener and cleaner, as the most efficient cleaning machine, and only type of large beater that will form a good sheet. By its use in the first two sections of the one process picker, it is possible to reduce the beating to a minimum, and, at the same time, a high degree of cleaning is obtained through the eighty grid bars which cover 270 degrees of the cylinder surface. Such beating as is done on the final beater is on well-opened, loosely sheeted stock instead of on four heavily calendered sheets held tightly by the feed rolls. This is a very advantageous feature.

"Foreign matter that remains in the lap is so loosely held that it is readily removed by the lick-in of the cards. The sliver from the cards shows remarkably even, as determined by numerous weighings. It is very bright and clean even where low grade stock is used. In short, there seems to be no legitimate argument against the use of this arrangement when judged from comparative tests with two process work in these several mills.

Our next installation of this machine was at the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C. This mill, having sufficient opening and cleaning facilities to make one process picking advisable, changed their whole mill onto this system and installed five of our regular one process pickers, which are now running night and

# ROGERS FIBRE CO.

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day to the complete satisfaction of the mill.

"When the installation was partially completed the mill had half their work on three process and half on one process, giving an excellent opportunity to make conclusive tests upon the merits of both systems. It was found that the yarn made from the one process pickers was better in every way than on the three process. This was undoubtedly due not only to the increased uniformity of the lap but also to the gentler treatment of the cotton, as the total beats per inch on the one process picking was only 28, while on the three process it was 124. There was a very noticeable improvement in the appearance of the yarn, it being much freer of black specks and nips. It was interesting to note that in the waste under the last beater (16-inch blade) of the one process picker, the seeds were not crushed. They were taken out whole while, under the beater of their old finisher pickers, the seed was badly broken up from being crushed in the calender rolls of the breaker and intermediate pickers. Naturally, parts of this broken seed stayed in the work. When sections of the laps from the one process machine were compared with those from their old finisher by holding up to the light, the difference was extremely marked, the lap from the one process being of exceptional equal density from selvage to selvage.

"The yard for yard evenness of the laps runs exceedingly constant. Four laps taken at random from these machines showed a total variation in yard for yard weighings of .63 oz., .80 oz., and .69 oz., while one taken from their old finisher with P. and D. eveners on three process showed 2.80 oz. total variation. These results are being accomplished day after day. They are not simply especially good examples but are the regular work that these five machines at Langley are consistently doing. The mill tells us that the small number of laps lost is almost incredible. In addition to the better work they are obtaining, they have taken seven men out of their picker room, a very substantial saving in labor.

"The success we are having with this machine is indeed gratifying and assures us that, in time, one process picking will be the rule rather than the exception. Just as improved opening machinery, the general use of the vertical opener, etc., made two process picking possible, so has the further improvement in opening and cleaning of the last three years made one process picking a practical and economical proposition. The only element needed was the introduction of a suitable one process lapper. The superiority of our machine is undoubtedly due to four principal features: first, the general design followed that has always made Kitson pickers a superior product; second, the synchronized control of eveners and rake in the intermediate hopper; third, the beating of loose, fluffy stock, by the "finisher" instead of four hard laps; and fourth, the stronger yarn it is possible to produce because of the gentle treatment of the cotton. The last 16-inch beater is the only one

where the stock is beaten from off its feed rolls, as the first two 24-inch Buckleys gently handle loose open stock that is sheeted from above.

### DuPont Announces New "Lolustra" Yarn

In order to meet the requirements for certain types of fabrics which call for a yarn having a luster of a less degree than the present standard yarns, DuPont Rayon Co., Inc., is placing its new "Lolustra" yarn on the market, it was announced by Frederick R. Brown, director of sales.

The new yarn, which will supplement the present standard rayon yarn and the super-extra (multi-filament) types has a luster of about the same degree of brightness as silk. This subdued luster is not obtained by an aftertreatment of the yarn but is, on the contrary, an inherent and permanent characteristic accomplished in the manufacturing process itself.

For the present, "Lolustra" is being offered to the trade at the following sizes and prices:

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 150 den. super-extra 1st skeins | \$1.80 |
| 150 den. super-extra A cones    | 1.90   |
| 150 den. standard 1st skeins    | 1.55   |
| 150 den. standard A cones       | 1.65   |
| 125 den. super-extra 1st skeins | 2.40   |
| 125 den. super-extra A cones    | 2.25   |
| 200 den. super-extra 1st skeins | 1.75   |
| 200 den. super-extra A cones    | 1.85   |

The presence of DuPont Rayon Company in the field of non-lustrous yarns is in line with its program to produce a rayon yarn for every fabric requirement. Mr. Brown stated, "DuPont has felt that, with the increasing appreciation by the public of rayon's advantages, women would be inclined to purchase better quality materials." He said that a principal handicap in the greater use of rayon for full-fashioned hosiery has been because women did not want a stocking of a high luster. This Mr. Brown, said, would hold good in a number of other lines, but it does not mean that the new non-lustrous yarn will supersede the older types or even decrease their sales. "Lolustra" yarn should develop fields for rayon that have been hitherto restricted, although still a supplementary line to the standard and super-extra grades.

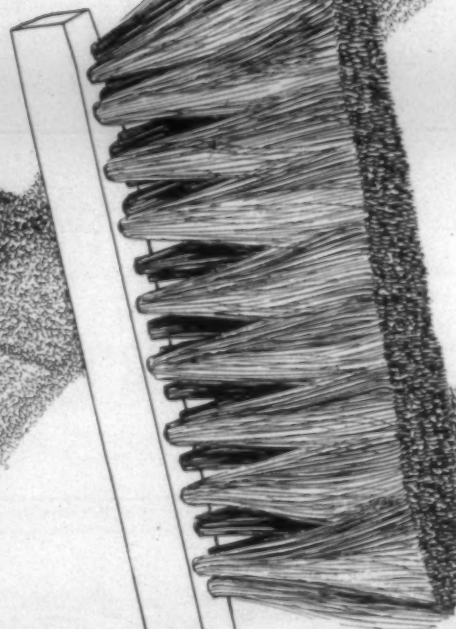
The advent of "Lolustra" marks another step in the progress of du Pont to bring out a rayon of every type. The company now markets three types of viscose process yarns.

The prices of "Lolustra," Mr. Brown said, will allow both weaver and knitter to produce articles at attractive prices and yet leave himself a reasonable margin of profit.

**Goldville, S. C.**—Work on the addition to the Joanna Mills is progressing rapidly. The building is three stories, 438x155 feet, and is being built by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company. The addition is to house 50,000 additional spindles. It was originally planned to add 30,000 spindles, but later decided to increase this number to 50,000.

## EXTRA VALUE

In each Perkins Practical Brush is built **EXTRA VALUE** that you cannot see—the **EXTRA VALUE** of experience, the knowing how to build textile brushes like mill men want them. Each brush is made to give **EXTRA SERVICE** and is positively guaranteed to deliver satisfaction.



For every textile need we make a suitable brush—make it of the best materials money will buy. Each style is designed, shaped, constructed and finished to do its job better than any other brush will do it. Write today for illustrated folders and price lists.

No. 163—Perkins Practical Comber Duster. Block 14 3/4" over all. Brush part 6 3/4" long. Horsehair trim 2 3/4". Sure-Set construction. One of the brushes you simply cannot afford to be without.

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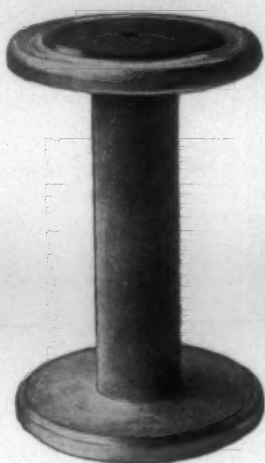


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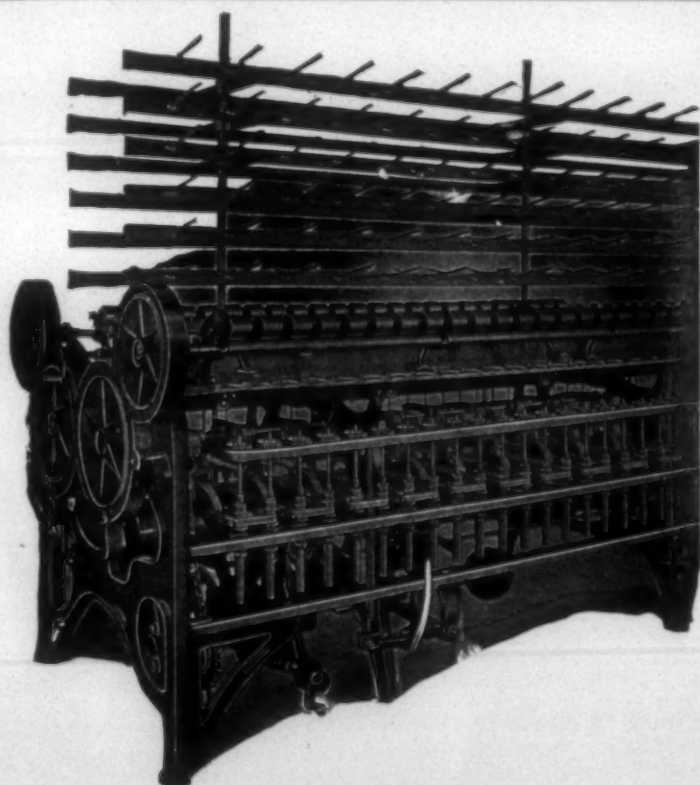
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#### FOR SALE

15—Tape Driven Twisters 200 Spindles each, 2 1/2" Ring, 3 1/2" Space, 5 or 6" Traverse. CLUTCH SPINDLES, also bobbins for same.

These are in first class condition. Prices right.

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R.I.

### "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development"

(Continued from Page 10)

the human element, will be solved more readily and more justly if the manufacturers are left to work out the solution.

#### Lack of Unified Efforts.

Another problem that I think the textile industry has that affects the human element is the lack of continuity and community of effort. I have indicated this above, but I want to discuss this point a little here because I think it has a very distinct bearing upon the human element.

In the early days, the stern Puritan settled on the cold, bleak coast of New England. Centralized government and centralized effort were absolute necessities in his compact social order. The liberty loving, democratic Cavalier grew up on his broad acres in the South, independent within his own rights, a law unto himself. Development of the country's resources and the increase in civilization finally brought these two ideas together and a civil war ensued, out of which came the great United States of America, theoretically one nation. It occurs to me at the present time we are going through a civil war in the textile industry. These independent, democratic units have so grown until they are clashing with each other and as soon as an armistice can be signed, and the mills can all realize that they have common problems, and that they must work together, and that they cannot have the benefits of united effort without putting forth united effort, then real progress, not only in material lines will be made, but great progress in solving many of the human problems will be made.

We must develop not only an industrial group consciousness, but we must develop an industrial social group consciousness.

Moulton says that all of the acts of mankind fall in three groups, or realms. The first is the realm of positive law. Those acts of which are expressly forbidden for the general welfare and protection of the race. The second realm is that of dutiful obligations to society which express themselves in altruistic community life. This realm is not governed by positive law, but by community ethics and moral obligations. The third realm is that of personal rights which belong to the individual, or the family and inherently reside therein.

Most people consider that a State or community is progressive according to the code of positive laws enacted, which govern the conduct of the people residing therein, but to my way of thinking, this is an entire fallacy. My judgment is that that community, or State is best and most progressive in which there is need for the fewest positive laws to govern the acts of mankind. As realms two and three decrease and realm one increases the conscience of the community becomes stultified and dies and the expression "Within the Law" grows more and more.

There has grown up in our community a feeling that all social ailments can be relieved by legislation, but no legislation is more effective than the moral conscience interpreting the law, so it would seem that one of the most effective means that our intelligentsia and entrepreneurs could use would be that of developing the high morale of the communities which they serve. To me it seems that their idea of legislation is an indictment against them; that they have failed in their efforts to develop the high moral standard of their community, and having failed in the natural method, they now seek an artificial one.

From my experience in dealing for six years with the textile manufacturers, I believe that I am safe in saying that in industrial philosophy, in social desire, in purpose of heart, the textile manufacturers are far ahead of any of the intelligentsia or entrepreneurs. These people may have a certain amount of knowledge, but manufacturers have not only knowledge, theoretical and practical, but they have wisdom.

Thus one of the problems of human development for the textile manufacturer has not only been creating moral consciousness and right thinking within his own organization, he has had to create this same attitude on the outside because of certain interferences.

#### Continuous Employment

Another problem that bears on the human aspect in Southern textile development at the present time is that of continuous employment. I believe that I am safe in saying that 75 to 90 per cent of the average families live from hand to mouth, and their comforts of this week will depend upon their earnings the previous week, regardless of the size of the salary drawn, or the industry with which they are connected. Many industries along with the textile industry have found out that their production is exceeding their demand, and this fact has caused intermittent operation of plants, and inasmuch as the general financial philosophy of the worker is what it is, his income and his method of living have intermittent. In any policy undertaken in which adjustment of production to demand has been attempted, the employee has always been given serious consideration. There are many remedies that have been suggested; in this case, that at first glance would seem to correct these evils, but when a scientific laboratory analysis is put on them, they reveal many weaknesses.

All industries have gone through two very trying periods, that of extreme inflation followed by that of a search for normality. This latter period has been very trying due to the prodigality of habits acquired in the period of prosperity, and so marked have been the results indicated by a comparison that the present period seems very distressing.

Our great industrial life is a complete unit within itself and is also a component part of the large social unit, so in making any adjustments, these two factors have to be taken into consideration, and while the public generally has a tendency to look at what may be considered the



weakest part, or the most appealing phase of the unit, viz: the human element, it must not forget that any radical upset of this would more than likely upset the complete industry and this in turn would have its bearing upon the large social group.

The textile manufacturers are endeavoring to work out a plan of steady operation of plants, of steady employment for its workers, of steady income and expectancy for its workers, and while it is carrying on this program, it is taking the very best care of its group that it can under the existing conditions.

#### Legislation.

There is another problem that seems remote in its aspect upon the human element; yet it has a very direct bearing upon it, both in State and nation and it is that of legislation. Our tariff laws have a very direct influence upon the price of cotton textiles imported in this country and these importations oftentimes are of such nature that they come in direct competition with the articles that we manufacture and because of the fact that they set the price, our commodities must meet them. The nation, the state, the county and city say what our taxes shall be and these are component parts in the cost factors of our commodities. The State and Interstate Commerce Commission say what railroad and transportation rates shall be and these are cost factors. There are also many other regulations which pertain to business in general, and all of these finally find their way to the earning capacity of the plant, hence to the human element in our plants, so it is evident that in defending the rights of the human element, it is very necessary to have men of the broadest vision, of the greatest capabilities actively interpreting all new legislation and contemplated changes in laws.

The products of our mills have financial values placed upon them by external agencies. Many of the factors that enter into the cost of producing our commodities are handed to us arbitrarily by outside agencies, and necessity demands that we shall take these as they are given to us, and then meet the strictest competition that industry has ever known. Thus we can see to a certain extent there is a fatalistic hand that unrolls the scroll of destiny for us. Many people in thinking of our human problems forget the iron masters of destiny that oftentimes compel us unwillingly to do certain things.

The problem of social and civic evolution is a problem affecting Southern mill development. Politics has become professionalized and commercialized in this day of efficiency and materialism. The rings, the circles, the masters and their proteges are whipping the great lay mind into unconsciousness, while while pillagers and spoilers are romping gleefully on the green pastures. Boards, commissions, state and national supervision are the administrative measures applied. Political pie participants thrive on inspections and reports and recommendations and interferences. The mechanism of artificiality has its

deadening and disgusting influence on society as it mathematically functions with its cold machinery. Real social and civic evolution emotes from idealism and vision. There is no materiality dominant in its program. The principles of the Master, the forgetfulness of self, the struggle for others are some of those characteristics that stand out strong in its platform. Most people in their civic obligations fall into one of four groups; 1st: The intelligently unselfish social minded, who thinks in terms of and benefits accruing to the group, and is willing to fight everlastingly, regardless of handicaps and odds for these principles. The second group is like the first, with the exception that they feel that the odds are too great and the effort required is too much, and it is useless to do otherwise than make the best of conditions as they are. The third group is composed of those who are so busy thinking of their own business and their own welfare that they have entirely forgotten community life and their obligations to society as a whole; and there is the fourth group, or the political group, whose chief interpretation of civic obligations is to dispense them in such a way that they themselves may benefit most. It is needless for me to say that most of our citizens do not belong to group one; otherwise, there would be no group four; or if there were a group four, it would be so small that it would be negligible.

The problems affecting the human element in Southern textile development are not so different from the problems affecting the human development of any other industry, and the permanent solution of these problems for any one group is bound to react on every other group; and the permanent solution, to my way of thinking, can never be effected through legislative means, because human beings are not machines and their reactions of socially minded people, sympathetic with needs and demands, to meet these conditions.

As I have stated before, the more laws that we have the more stupid becomes social consciousness. Laws are only crutches and pseudo remedies.

In talking with an eminent, broad-minded, socially conscious man a few years ago about the Twentieth Amendment, this gentleman paused and said "Tell me something about when you came, wither you are going. I am not so much interested where you are now as what your terminus is and whether you are making progress."

If we would but stop and look back at the early days of our industry, particularly at the human element in our industry and study the social evolution up to the present time, we would develop a romance that is inspirational and indicative of high ideals. If we had but time now to discuss with this group present the aims and ideals existing and could look forward a few years, the progress predicted would be staggering.

It is a prodigious undertaking to remake the lives of five hundred  
(Continued on Page 42)

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### J. L. Wilson & Co. Retiring, After 60 Years in Business

James L. Wilson & Co., is retiring from business after 60 years of commission house merchandising in New York and Philadelphia. The house is being succeeded by the Rosemary Sales Corporation, a Delaware company recently incorporated, and which, as noted has filed papers at Albany to do business in New York at 40 Worth street.

Offices have been leased by the new company on the fourth floor of the Merchants' Square Building, and they plan to move in August 18. The products of three mills will be sold there — Rosemary Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., table damasks, table cloths and napkins; the Roanoke Mills Company, also of Roanoke Rapids, flannels, and the Smitherman Mills, of Troy, N. C., flannels.

The control of the two plants at Roanoke Rapids was recently reported acquired by the Simmons Bed Company.

C. A. Pohlers, for the past 30 years associated with James L. Wilson & Co., is vice-president and sales manager of the new Rosemary Sales Corp., but the identity of the other officers has not yet been made public.

James L. Wilson & Co., were associated with the representation of these mills for many years; and it is understood that the former merchandising policies and selling staffs will be continued.

The history of the retiring house goes back to 1868, when James W. Cooke and F. C. Abbott formed a partnership in Philadelphia to conduct a dry goods commission business. In a few years Mr. Abbott withdrew, and at a later period James L. Wilson joined the firm. During December, 1904, James W. Cooke retired and the firm of James L. Wilson & Co., succeeded.

The members of this firm were James L. Wilson, Joseph B. Bruner and Thomas C. Wilson. In 1905 the business was moved from Philadelphia to New York. The partnership continued intact until November, 1925, when James L. Wilson died at the age of 68. During May, 1928, Mr. Bruner died at the age of 75.

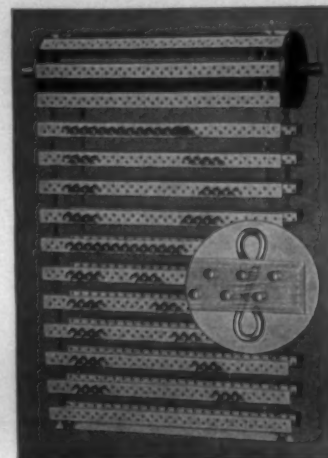
Thomas C. Wilson, the surviving partner, will retire from active business, it was stated at the temporary offices of Rosemary Sales Corp., 48 Leonard street.—Daily News Record.

### Use of Cotton Mesh in Road Construction May Give Mills New Market

A new market for cotton mills in this section may be opened within the next two years if experiments being carried on by the State Highway Department on the Spartanburg-Union road in the use of cotton mesh prove successful, it was learned here.

Engineers are trying the experiment of binding the asphalt surface to the tar base with cotton mesh on the Spartanburg-Union road, which is being surface treated at the present time. The mesh is laid on the tar extending three feet towards the

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center of the road on each side and asphalt is then poured over it.

#### Treat Edges.

Cracking of the edges of surface treated roads is one of the biggest drawbacks to this type of highway, and engineers have been trying for some time to find a low priced binder which would stand the strain of heavy wheels.

The theory advanced for the use of cotton mesh is that when the cracking occurs, the mesh used as a binder will continue to hold until sunshine can sufficiently soften the asphalt and enable it to run together again.

#### First Experiments.

Experiments on the Spartanburg-Union road are the first to be conducted in this State with a view of determining the feasibility of using mesh for preventing cracking at the edges of the road. It is believed the experiment is the first of its kind in the United States. An experiment in which the mesh was laid clear across the road was conducted on the Greenville-Columbia highway some time ago but was not properly embedded and no particular results have been seen.

Engineers are of the opinion if the experiment is successful it will open a large market for cotton

mesh. The mesh can easily be manufactured by the mills of this section.  
—Spartanburg Herald.

### Stafford Looms To Be Built in England

The Stafford Company, of Readville, Mass., manufacturers of the Stafford automatic loom, and Vickers, Ltd., Crayford, Kent, England, have completed arrangements whereby the Stafford loom is to be built in England, the loom to be known as the Stafford-Vickers loom.

Vickers, Ltd., in announcing the plan, said:

"It may be noted that Vickers (Crayford) Ltd., have entered into an arrangement by which the manufacturing and marketing rights in England, and throughout the world except in America, Canada and Mexico, are vested in them.

"The distinctive feature of the Vickers-Stafford loom is that to effect weft replenishment it changes the entire shuttle, which is of the conventional type, and which, therefore, will hold bobbins or cops also of the conventional type. The makers claim this is an advantage, as no change of spinning equipment is called for, and any firm using Vickers-Stafford looms can use its standard type of shuttle, bobbins, or cops.

### New Bedford's Suicide

(Continued from Page 12)

under 80 per cent of capacity for the most part. Style had shifted away from the local product. New Bedford therefore followed the lead of other cities in cutting wages.

With the help of the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York, the Textile Council of New Bedford prepared a series of 14 articles stating its position. These appeared each day for two weeks in the local newspapers. Their arguments seem plausible at first glance, but are easily refuted by the facts.

Falling into an oft-repeated error, the workers based their contentions against the wage cut on past performances rather than on present prospects. They went back a long way into ancient history. They said: "As class, the mills have been very profitable in the past, particularly during the war period." Very true, but what of the record of recent years, as shown by falling surpluses?

"Look at the mills' large excess of current assets," said the Textile Council. Yet the portrayal of the recent trend in the table above is far more convincing, as showing what may be expected in the near future.

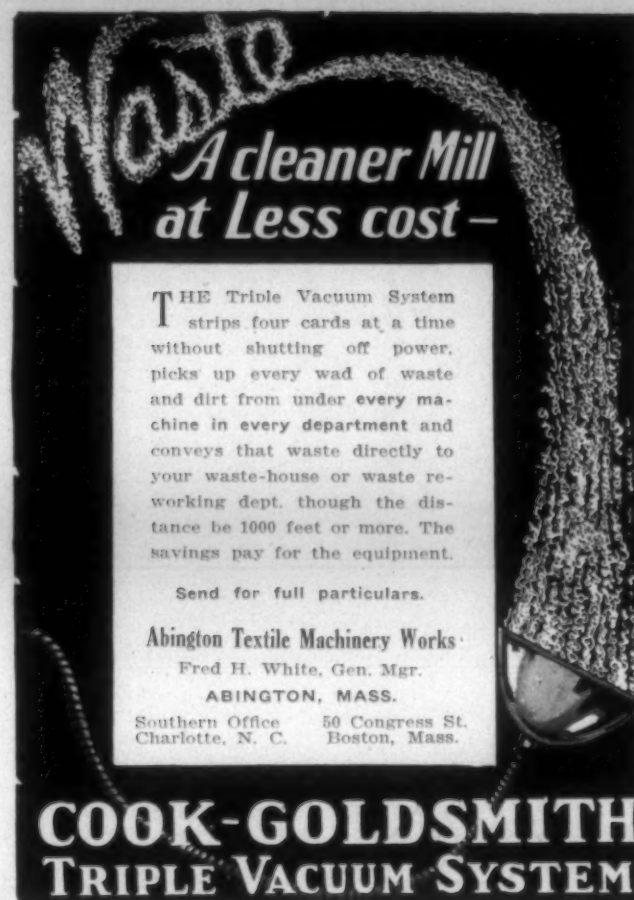
"Subsequently to the war," said the brief for the workers, "no less than 15 of the mills declared stock dividends at rates ranging from 15 to 200 per cent. Shareholders received some \$17,000,000 in additional shares of new stock for which they paid nothing." Here is the amateur economist's characteristic disregard of the shrinkage in unit value which shares undergo following a stock dividend.

"Almost uninterrupted have been the mills' dividend payments during the past ten years and more with complete cessation rare," asserted the Textile Council. Yet the average return on New Bedford mill property dropped from 6.96 per cent in 1923 to 3.51 per cent in 1927, practically 50 per cent in five years, and 13 mill issues were off the dividend list at the end of 1927, with a half-dozen suspensions since.

Earnings of 12 New Bedford mills increased from a net deficit of \$376,247 in 1926 to a net profit of \$1,855,988 in 1927 the workers claimed. No mention was made of the fact, however, that inventory losses were very heavy in 1926, whereas in 1927 the mills had the benefit of strongly rising markets. Very few mills were running at a profit at the time of the wage cut.

The workers make much of their contention that the average weekly wage in New Bedford mills is just under \$20, or about \$1000 per year, against a minimum Massachusetts family budget of \$2200, based on a study by Postmaster Baker of Boston in 1923. "Think of supporting a family on \$1000 a year," they say constantly. Yet the average is pulled down to \$1000 by the hundreds of low wage operatives too ignorant to do other than very routine factory work. Skilled operatives are paid much more.

Here are set forth the issues involved in the present strike. The workers demand a restoration of the 10 per cent wage reduction, a greater part in the management of the mills, and abolition of "speed up" systems, whereby fewer operatives will tend more machines. Such a termination of the present case would mean ultimate suicide for New Bedford's fine cotton goods mills.



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### "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development"

(Continued from Page 39)

thousand people, active workers in the textile industry, and perhaps two million directly or indirectly dependent upon the success of the in- ing to change the industrial, eco- dustry. It is a prodigious undertak- nomic and social philosophy obtain- ing in these widely scattered units. It is even more prodigious when we think of the touch that this social unit has not only with the one hundred and twenty millions of people who live in the United States, but practically the population of the world and yet as prodigious and ap- palling as it may seem, the task is not too great for our leaders to at- tempt, nor is it so great as to give us fear of ever solving it.

We have in our ranks men of vi- sion, men who can look down the years and visualize social relation- ships, men who know how to in- corporate into this group those mo- tives that will develop better and higher standards of living. Yet as we sit and think of these noble ideas and strive to incorporate them as rapidly as possible into our body politic, we realize that when we shall have attained our ideals that the great social development of the world is going to set up other ideals that another generation will have to incorporate.

God's plan of social betterment is not lacking in our industry, and just as God's plan of perfection cannot be attained until the last great day, so shall the great plan of social betterment not be attained until the final roll call.

In closing I want to tell you that the best minds of our industry real- ize that those people have lived best for themselves, have lived the best for society, and have lived best for God himself, who have come into this world and made it bigger, bet- ter, happier by their having been here, and I believe as industrial his- tory is written and social science is evolved, many of the men of our textile industry, and many of their principles of social life will be in- corporated in these books and in the final chapter of the life of each one it can be written, "He loved his fellowman."

The human element of society is being given more attention today than it ever has in the history of the world, and I believe that I can truthfully say that the human ele- ment of the textile mills of the South is receiving no less considera- tion than the human element in any other phase of life. In fact, I know of no industry in which so much thought is given to this subject.

### Increase in Boll Weevil Infestation in S. C.

Clemson College, S. C.—A general average increase in boll weevil in- festation has been reported to Pro- fessor Franklin Sherman, State en- tomologist, by several observers in South Carolina during the past past week, as the new generation of the pest makes its appearance.

Heaviest infestations reported to the entomologist were from Horry, Calhoun, Bamberg and Orangeburg counties. Eighteen per cent of the squares in these sections were found infested.

Other counties which showed less infestation but yet enough to just- ify poisoning by the standard sched- ule are Aiken, Barnwell, Darlington, Fairfield, Florence, Kershaw, and Sumter.

"Some fields," said the entomo- logist, "are more infested than others and in some cases fields may not need poisoning, while the weevil is being controlled by some watch- ful farmers by poisoning only parts of their fields where the weevils are more abundant."

### "Human Problems in Southern Textile Development"

(Continued from Page 35)

out the bill he had given her, "Yes he gave me some money, but, Oh, he held me in his arms and kissed me."

#### The Inspired Version

"Business is business," the Old Times said,

"It's warfare where everything goes,

Where every act that pays is fair And all that you meet are foes.

It's a battle of wits, a heartless rush—

It's a tearing, wearing fight;

It's a trick of the strong to win from the weak,

With never a thought of the right."

"Business is business," the New Times said,

"A game in which all may play;

Where every move must accord with the rules.

And no one his fellow betray.

It's wholesome and clean, and full of good-will

It's an urging, surging game,

It's a mission to serve in your day and age,

And a guerdon to honor your name."

Is this a goal too visionary for trial. The parable of the talents teaches us that success is measured not by the result, but by how hard and whether or not we try. Is this an ideal that can only fail? The world needs the example of such failures. From great failures have come great progress.

The greatest failure, judged by the standards of the time, has been the only safe guide for mankind for 2000 years. Christ, on earth, taught that he who would save his life must lose not; that the only success- ful life is that one lived for others.

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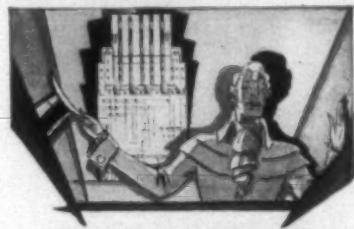
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## Seventy-seven New Mills Organized in South Since January

(Continued from Page 7)

Salem, 50 machines on fancy hose.

### South Carolina.

Arial Cotton Mills, Arial, 20,000 spindles and 600 looms on print cloths.

Clinton Silk Mills, Clinton, 100 looms on silk and rayon goods.

M. and J. Mills, Laurens, 24 looms on novelty fabrics.

Lund Textile Corporation, Rock Hill, 36 looms on draperies and upholstery.

Yarns Corporation of America, Spartanburg, rayon dyeing and converting plant.

Piedmont Print Works, Travelers Rest, print works.

Rayon Products Company, Union, knitted rayon fabrics.

### Tennessee.

Alton Park Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, 10 machines on full fashioned hosiery.

Rex-Tex Hosiery Mills, Kingsport, 24 machines on hosiery.

Wellwood Silk Mills, McMinnville, silk throwing plant.

Illence Textile Corporation, Chattanooga, rayon novelties.

Frank Silk Mills, Murfreesboro, 400 looms on broad silks.

Adrian Knitted Products Company, Dyersburg, hosiery.

### Texas.

Morten-Davis Hosiery Mills, Dallas, 12 machines on full fashioned hosiery.

Paramount Hosiery Mills, Houston, 15 machines on silk and rayon hose.

Liberty Hosiery Mills, Liberty, hosiery.

### Virginia.

Bruceton Woolen Mills, Bruceton, 660 woolen spindles and 10 looms on men's suitings.

Buena Vista Textile Corporation, Buena Vista, 150 looms on crepe de chine and georgette.

Silk Manufacturing Corporation, Buena Vista, silk throwing plant.

Laurel Mills, Castleton, 6 woolen looms on suitings.

Charlottesville Woolen Mills, 3,540 spindles, 39 looms on woolen goods for uniforms.

Industrial Rayon Company, Covington, rayon yarns.

DuPont Rayon Company, Enka, rayon yarns.

Martinsville Silk Corporation, 50 looms on silk fabrics.

Scottsville Braiding Company, Scottsville, silk braids.

Frank IX and Sons, Charlottesville, 130 looms on silk and rayon fabrics.

Klotz Silk Throwing Company, Blackstone, silk throwing plant.

Virginia Underwear Corporation, Martinsville, cotton and rayon underwear.

## Six-Month Imports of Textile Fibers Fall

Washington, D. C. — Imports of textile fibers and textile manufactures during the first half of this year reached a value of \$483,469,000, a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with the corresponding figures for 1927, a report just issued

by the Commerce Department's textile division reveals. Unmanufactured textile fibers—raw cotton, jute, flax, hemp, manila, sisal and henequen, kapok, other vegetable fibers, wool and mohair, animal hair, silk and rayon—accounted for about 60 per cent of the value of the textile imports during the first six months of 1928.

Receipts of raw silk, the largest single textile item in our imports, during the first half of the year rose to 37,093,000 pounds as compared with 35,246,000 pounds in 1927. The value, however, declined from \$193,385,000 in 1927 to \$179,881,000 for the current year. Imports of raw silk during the calendar year 1927 established a new high record which, on the basis of figures for the first half of this year, will probably be exceeded in 1928. More than 80 per cent of American imports of raw silk comes from Japan.

Imports of raw wool decreased in quantity from 158,369,000 pounds during the first half of 1927 to 139,005,000 for the corresponding period of this year and in value from \$50,929,000 to \$47,224,000—a loss of 12 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value. Imports of raw cotton, chiefly types not produced in the United States, amounted to 87,037,000 pounds valued at \$21,640,000 during the 1928 period as against 117,196,000 pounds worth \$22,506,000 for the first half of 1927.

Imports of jute and manufactures increased in value from \$50,117,000 in 1927 to \$57,344,000 in 1928 although imports of unmanufactured jute during the same period registered a decline. Imports of unmanufactured flax increased from 2,737 tons in 1927 to 3,691 tons in 1928 and of hemp from 864 tons of 1,211 tons. United States purchases of foreign manufactures of flax, hemp, and ramie decreased slightly from \$24,631,000 in 1927 to \$23,810,000 in 1928.

In addition to the imports of cotton, jute, flax, and hemp, the United States purchased abroad 107,793 tons of other vegetable fibers, valued at \$18,436,000 in 1928 against 108,756 tons, worth \$20,887,000 in 1927. Cordage fibers constitute the bulk of the imports of "other vegetable fibers."

## Cotton Exports Increase

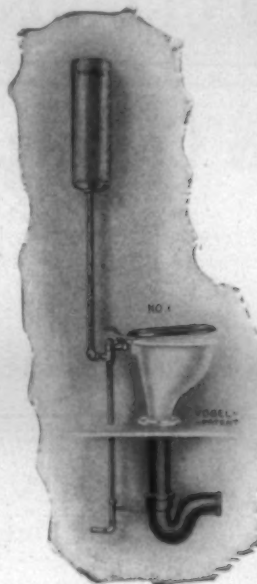
New Orleans, La. — Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has announced that the United States cotton exports to foreign countries, exclusive of Canada, totalled 346,568 bales during July, 1928, against 393,908 bales in July, 1927. Great Britain received 42,585 bales against 46,714 a year ago; France 32,796 against 25,599; Germany 60,670 against 73,292 and the rest of Europe 139,770 against 161,466. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 70,747 bales against 86,837.

## Cotton Acreage in Egypt 1,738,472

Alexandria, Egypt. — Government estimates place the cotton acreage at 1,738,472, of which 799,523 are planted with Sakallarides, 768,411 with Ashmouni and the balance with other varieties.

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## Leslie, Evans & Company

39-41 Thomas St.

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Chicago  
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Minneapolis

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Selling Agents for

GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

## Cotton Goods

New York. — Trading in cotton goods was moderately active last week. There was some increase in the sales of print cloths and sheetings. Sales on Wednesday were estimated at 200,000 pieces, prices being slightly lower after the cotton market declined.

A fairly good business in flannels was reported, prices being half a cent a yard higher. Wide sheetings business continued fairly good. Selling agents here believe that buyers generally have not purchased more than 60 per cent of their normal fall supplies and look for additional business within the next several weeks.

Many buyers are already waiting on the first cotton condition report which is due August 8th. In the meanwhile, they are not inclined to buy except in a limited manner. Production continues on about the same basis that has been current for many weeks. Additional curtailment was noted last week among many mills which closed for the week this being especially true among narrow sheeting mills.

The market for coarse yarn cloths was only moderately active at the week end with a variety of print cloth and sheeting numbers selling, but principally on light orders for spot or nearby goods. A few constructions sold a shade off the market level, but prices generally were held firm. Some lawns were moved in moderate amounts, and a little interest was shown here and there in drills, checks, osnaburgs and the like, but not at levels conducive to selling. Wide drills and sheetings for the pyroxylin fabrics trades sold on orders averaging 50,000 yards and presented the most encouraging aspect of any gray goods division for the day. In print cloths first hands held firm at 9c for the 68x72s and made some sales, although second hands disposed of a considerable amount of spot goods at 8½c. The 64x60s were active and sold spot at 6½c, and spot 48 squares 7.15-yard were disposed of at 6c. The 56x48s 5.85-yard sold down an eighth to 8½c and 48 squares 6.40-yard sold at 7c. Other print cloth numbers moved during the day included 80 squares at 10½c, 72x76s at 9½c, 60x48s at 6½c and 44x40s 8.20-yard spots at 5½c. In narrow goods the 64x60s

7.60-yard sold at 6c spot and 5½c contract.

The further cotton decline encouraged efforts to shade prices on the carded broadcloths, particularly the 100x60s. This style was bid for at 10½ cents, but the general experience was that mills refused to listen to anything but even money which has been the recent market. Some quick goods were reported sold at 11 cents.

In combed goods spots of 96x100, 22-26 single-end cotton sold at 18½ cents; there had been some sold the previous day at one-half. For some spots of 35-inch, 96x104, 22-26 two-end, 28 cents was paid. Tussah 35-inch, 96x96, spots, sold at 28 cents. There were some spot sales of 96x54, 22-26 single-end at 14½ cents. Quick 39-inch, 144x88, 5.90 yard combed sateen sold at 17½ cents and spots of 39-inch, 64x88, 5.35 yard combed twill sold at 16 cents. Some business in 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard combed lawn at 11½ cents; sales of 40-inch, 96x92, 7.50 yard combed lawn at 15½ cents.

Carded peeled cords 23s 5-3-ply were quoted down from 45½c to 47c in the market, with sales running to the vicinity of 100,000 yards reported placed recently and some shading to 45c current.

was reported during the latter part of last week, but with the decline of the cotton market these factors disappeared from sight. The sales for the week were therefore quite limited, and will not run above 15,000 pieces.

A little better tone prevailed in cotton ducks, some moderate sales being reported in army ducks and more interest shown in enameling ducks in some quarters than has been the case recently.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s | 6½      |
| Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s | 6       |
| Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s  | 7½      |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s   | 9½      |
| Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s   | 11      |
| Dress gingham                | 12½a15  |
| Brown sheetings, 3-yd.       | 12      |
| Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s  | 9½      |
| Brown sheetings, stand.      | 13      |
| Tickings, 8-oz.              | 22 a23½ |
| Denims                       | 19      |
| Staple gingham, 27-in.       | 10½     |
| Standard prints              | 9       |

## Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

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23 Thomas Street  
New York City



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There were no new developments in the yarn market during the week. Aside from small sales for prompt delivery, little new business was reported. Sales of this character were reported as being made under spinners prices, but on future business, spinners prices were very firmly held. Further weakness in the price of cotton slowed up the market. Many yarn consumers are holding off the market and expect to wait for the crop condition report before considering further orders.

While the lowest prices heard of here are based on spot shipment, the amount of such business has been small. Stocks here and at the mills are apparently not large enough to vary for a normal demand. In addition, the yarn mills are continuing to work on short time schedules and there appears little change that any large stocks are going to be built up. In carded knitting yarns, most shaded sales have covered just ordinary qualities, while spinners who make really first class yarn are finding a better margin of profit. There was no apparent change in the combed yarn situation. Sales were generally small and while quoted prices showed no change, combed yarns have not been as firm as medium and fine counts of carded yarns.

The fact that yarn consumers have been carrying such small stocks and buying in such limited quantities for a long period leads to a general belief here that the potential demand for yarns is strong and should begin to develop when more definite information of the cotton crop is available. The effect of prolonged curtailment is undoubtedly lending strength to the yarn situation and it is believed that it will shortly lead to much better trading.

## Southern Single Skeins.

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 4-8s | 33  |
| 10s  | 33½ |
| 14s  | 34  |
| 16s  | 34½ |
| 20s  | 35  |
| 24s  | 35½ |
| 26s  | 36  |
| 30s  | 36½ |
| 40s  | 37½ |

## Southern Two-ply Skeins.

|       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 4s-8s | 33  |
| 10s   | 33½ |
| 12s   | 34  |
| 14s   | 34½ |
| 16s   | 35  |
| 20s   | 35½ |
| 24s   | 36  |
| 26s   | 36½ |
| 30s   | 37  |
| 40s   | 38½ |
| 50s   | 41  |

## Southern Single Warps

|       |     |
|-------|-----|
| 4s-8s | 34  |
| 10s   | 34½ |
| 12s   | 35  |
| 14s   | 35½ |

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 16s | 35½ |
| 20s | 36½ |
| 30s | 40  |
| 40s | 49  |

## Southern Two-ply Warps

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 8s  | 33½ |
| 10s | 34  |
| 12s | 35  |
| 14s | 35½ |
| 16s | 36  |
| 20s | 36½ |
| 24s | 37½ |
| 26s | 38  |
| 30s | 41  |

## Southern Two-ply Combed Peeler. Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 8s  | 32  |
| 10s | 32½ |
| 12s | 33  |
| 14s | 33½ |
| 16s | 34  |
| 18s | 34½ |
| 20s | 35  |
| 22s | 35½ |
| 24s | 37  |
| 26s | 38  |
| 30s | 40  |
| 40s | 48  |
| 8s  | 44  |
| 20s | 48  |
| 30s | 53  |
| 36s | 54  |
| 38s | 55  |
| 40s | 56  |
| 50s | 62  |
| 60s | 66  |
| 70s | 76  |
| 80s | 87  |

## Southern Two-ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns

|       |    |
|-------|----|
| 8-12s | 46 |
| 20s   | 48 |
| 30s   | 53 |
| 36s   | 54 |
| 38s   | 56 |
| 40s   | 57 |
| 50s   | 60 |
| 60s   | 66 |
| 70s   | 80 |
| 80s   | 85 |

## Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 10s | 42  |
| 12s | 42½ |
| 14s | 43  |
| 16s | 43½ |
| 22s | 46  |
| 24s | 47½ |
| 26s | 49  |
| 28s | 50  |
| 38s | 55  |
| 40s | 56  |
| 50s | 62  |
| 60s | 67  |
| 70s | 80  |

## Two-ply Mercerized Yarn.

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 20s  | 61   |
| 26s  | 63   |
| 40s  | 69   |
| 30s  | 64   |
| 50s  | 76   |
| 60s  | 85   |
| 70s  | 97   |
| 80s  | 1.09 |
| 90s  | 1.52 |
| 100s | 1.82 |

## Hosiery Imports

Washington, D. C. — Imports of cotton hosiery into the United States during May totaled 54,495 dozen pairs, valued at \$191,677, according to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. Germany was the largest source of supply for cotton hose during that period, shipping 45,770 dozen pairs.

Wool hosiery imports during the same period totaled 18,989 dozen pairs valued at \$139,739, with 14,764 dozen pairs coming from the United Kingdom.

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A concern well known to Southern textile trade has opening for salesman in South Carolina and Georgia, who thoroughly understands the application of warp dressing, sulphonates, oils, penetrants, etc. Man preferred who is now employed and making good but who is looking for a larger opportunity to prove his real merit. None but experienced salesmen will be considered. Address J. M. S. care Southern Textile Bulletin. Replies will be kept in strict confidence. (Our own organization has been advised of this advertisement.)

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- 25 Mason Cards, 40-inch, 27-inch doffer, 110 flats, 12-inch coiler. Price \$150 on mill floor. Can be seen in operation.
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  - 4 Woonsocket Slubbers, 12x6, chain drive, 72 spindles each—\$4 per spindle.
  - 12 Woonsocket Speeders, 7x3½, 160 spindles each, chain drive—\$3 per spindle.
  - 10 Whitin Speeders, 8x3½, 160 spindles each—\$3.50 per spindle.
  - 1 Saco-Lowell Cloth Stamping Machine, first-class condition—\$400.
  - 1 Automatic Easton & Burnham Band Machine, used only 1 year—\$250.
  - 1,000 12x36 Roving Cans, metal tops and bottom—\$1.00 each, mill floor.
  - 800 Roving Skewers for 6x2½ jacks—\$5.00 per M.
  - 6,000 jack bobbins, 6x2½—\$25 per M.
  - 6,000 Speeder Bobbins, 7x3½—\$30 per M.
  - 8,000 Speeder Bobbins, 8x3½—\$30 per M.
  - 5,000 Slubber Bobbins, 12x6—\$40 per M.
  - 5,000 Spools, 3½x5, metal heads—\$40 per M.
  - 500 Spools, 3½x5, wooden heads—\$35 per M.
  - 5,000 Spools, 4x5, large barrel, light good, practically new—\$65 per M.
  - 9,000 Spools, 4x5, metal heads—\$60 per M.
  - 9,000 Spools, 4x6, metal heads—\$65 per M.
  - 5,000 Top Rolls for Whitin Spinning, 2¼ in. gauge—4 cents each.
  - 5,000 Top Rolls for Whitin Spinning, 3-inch gauge—5 cents each.
  - 5,000 Top Rolls for Whitin Spinning, 3½-inch gauge—5 cents each.
  - 10,000 Top Rolls for Fales & Jenks Spinning, 2¼-inch gauge 5 cents each.
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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer sewing or finishing department. No. 5460.

WANT position as roll coverer. Can run shop or act as assistant. Can do anything in roller shop, and can change on short notice. No. 5461.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or designer, or both. Four years in textile college, and six years practical experience. No. 5462.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Good references. No. 5453.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding or all three. Age 40. 15 years clean record as overseer. Will go anywhere, if wages are right. References all past and present employers. No. 5464.

WANT position as electrical engineer in large manufacturing plant. 25 years experience with engines, turbines, electrical machinery and distributing systems. Am available in May. Have family. A-1 references. No. 5465.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner in large mill. Experienced and well qualified. No. 5466.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5467.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have filled every position in weave room, successfully. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens, duck, corduroy, etc. Best references. No. 5468.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or both in smaller mill. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5469.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced in all kinds of weaving. A hustler for good quality production and good manager of help. Best of references. No. 5470.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding. Reliable, efficient, clean habits, splendid textile education and the best of references. No. 5471.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 28. Experienced on plain, jacquard and other fancies. I. C. S. textile course. Know how to get good production at low cost. References. No. 5472.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Fully qualified, experienced. Further information to anyone interested. No. 5473.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Long experience and the best of references. No. 5474.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spooling, warping, winding and twisting. Also overhaul spinning room machinery. No. 5475.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5476.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving. I. C. S. graduate of fancy weaving. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 35. Go anywhere in Southern States. Best references. No. 5477.

WANT position as overseer weaving or as carding or spinning. Want a position with a future. Can handle any department. No. 5478.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or as spooling, warping and winding. 15 years overseer. Temperate and good manager of help. A hustler for quality and quantity. Would consider position as second hand in large mill. No. 5479.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 45; 28 years experience in weave room; 15 years as overseer; now employed. No. 5480.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Age 37. Married. References. No. 5481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5482.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. 23 years experience on white and colored. Married, sober, and have good references. No. 5483.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, overseer spinning or overseer cloth room. 15 years mill experience, including 5 years general office work. Began in the opening room and worked through every department under one of the best mill agents in the South. Age 30, married and best references from present employers. No. 5484.

WANT position as second hand on Universal winders, and warping; some experience in spooling. Know yarns up to 120, cotton and silk. Would like to get with good processing company. No. 5485.

WANT position as book-keeper or general office clerk. Six years experience in book-keeping, stenography, making payrolls, etc. Married, age 24, will go anywhere immediately. Best references. No. 5486.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years clean record. Age 40. Married; strictly temperate; references, all employers. No. 5487.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, and well qualified. Best of references. No. 5488.

WANT position as manager, general superintendent or superintendent. Understand all processes of manufacturing from raw cotton to finished goods. Best references—all past employers. No. 5490.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Understand the Bedeaux system, low cost and good production. References. No. 5491.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and will go anywhere. No. 5492.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. 23 years mills experience and can give good satisfaction. No. 5493.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. 17 years on present job. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5494.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling, twisting, winding; 8 years experience; age 41; good manager of help; can figure any change in spinning room; will take day or night work. References. No. 5495.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience and best of references. No. 5496.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or drill. Now taking course in fancies. Age 41. Eight years experience as second hand and overseer. Married, two other workers in family. Member Baptist church. Best references. No. 5497.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Nineteen years experience on plain, colored and fancies. Good references. No. 5498.



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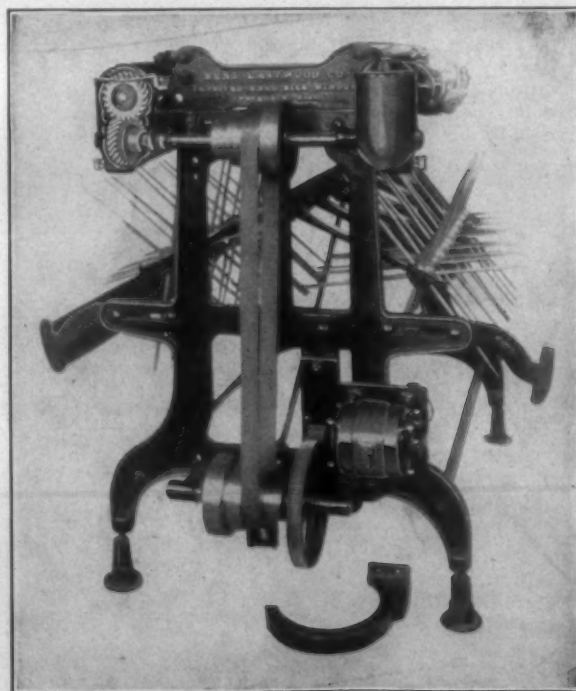
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